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SATURDAY NIGHT

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TREMAINE
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THE FRONT PAGE

1946 Should Be Better

IT IS inevitable that the first twelve months after the conclusion of a long-drawn-out and almost universal war should be a period of great perplexity and of difficult readjustment. When we consider that nobody knows just what are going to be the foundations of society in most of Europe and most of Asia when the work of reconstitution is finished, it is not surprising that there is so much disturbance and quarrelling; indeed if the majority of the affected population were not extremely cold and hungry there would probably be a good deal more. By the end of 1946 we may look forward to a much more stable and accepted social organization in the nations which have been most shaken by the conflict.

There is every reason for doing all that can be done to bring this about. Until the new social organization is both stable and accepted, there can be no hope of a return to full economic activity on the part of the peoples concerned. People do not work hard at production unless they know pretty well how the things that they produce are going to be distributed. It is this fact quite as much as the purely physical destruction of war that makes Europe so terribly dependent on the undisturbed countries of the Americas, and especially on the United States and Canada, for its sustenance during the reconstruction period.

The entering into effect of the Bretton Woods Agreement is the most important step that could be taken at this stage towards the setting up of a stable social organization in the countries which join it. It provides a reasonably reliable assurance of the future policy of these countries in regard to currency, a profoundly vital element in the social organization. The unrestrained operation of the sovereign power in regard to currency, which is the dogma of our Social Credit friends, is peculiarly dangerous at a time like the present, because it creates a condition of complete uncertainty regarding the future commercial relationships between nations, and thus deprives the business enterpriser of one of the most essential foundations for the planning of his enterprise.

At a moment when the economy of most of Europe needs to be replanned from the ground up, a fair measure of certainty as to the exchange values of the different currencies is absolutely necessary. It matters little what exact exchange rate is established between francs and dollars and pengoes and so forth, but it matters tremendously that whatever it is it should be capable of being maintained and sure of being maintained.

It is now possible to calculate with reasonable assurance about the future exchange rates of the Canadian and American dollars, the pound sterling, the franc and several other important currency units, including presumably most of those of the sterling bloc and of South America. World trade arrangements have thus the beginnings of a foundation.

Photo, National Film Board.

As New Year chimes ring out from Ottawa's Peace Tower, echoed by other bells throughout the land, this nation faces confidently a future in which it seems destined to play a greater part in world affairs.

Cardinal McGuigan

THE honor conferred upon Archbishop McGuigan by His Holiness has been widely approved by religious Canadians of all affiliations. Hitherto it is an honor which has been confined to the French-Canadian element, the original Catholic population of the country. Compared with them the Irish Canadians, few of whose families have been here more than a century, are new-comers; but the progress that they have made both economically and culturally in that period is astounding, and is due almost wholly to the leadership and devotion of their clergy. The recognition of this progress by the grant of the red hat to the Archbishop of Toronto is, as he himself has expressed it, an honor to his people as much as to himself.

The new Cardinal is a most thorough Canadian, who has served in many parts of the Dominion. He is an earnest friend of higher education. He has shown notable breadth and wisdom in associating himself with the leaders of other religious bodies in efforts for the general good. He enjoys the affection of his clergy and people in a high degree. Still in the prime of life, he may look forward to many years of influence in the councils of his Church and of valuable service to suffering mankind.

The Deportations

THE Hansard report of the Prime Minister's statement on the subject of deportation orders against Japanese residents of Canada makes fairly clear a point which was left obscure in the press reports available last week.

Nobody objects, of course, to the "repatriation" of Japanese who wish to be repatriated; and there is no longer any proposal to "repatriate" any Japanese who were born in Canada. But there are, said Mr. King, "among the Japanese nationals and naturalized Japanese who wish to remain, a number whose behavior casts doubt upon their loyalty, and before deciding what should be done about them it is p r o p o s e d to have a full and fair examination of their cases". The quasi-judicial commission is to examine the cases of Japanese who revoked their consent to repatriation before the fall of Japan, as well as of those who never consented; and "it will moreover have the power, where recommended by the Minister of Labor, to examine the cases of naturalized Japanese" who did not revoke their consent before that date but wish to do so now.

The Minister of Labor is known to have expressed the view that mere failure to revoke consent before the fall of Japan is itself an evidence of disloyalty. Everything depends upon whether he now feels that it is sufficient

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

"Canada Has a Flag Now," Says An Exile; An Ironical Hooting

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM a Canadian and have lived for thirty years in South America, where the British flag is the most respected of all flags. On more than one occasion I have heard Americans express themselves as Mr. Ewart does. They belong to the element in the United States that would like to see the disruption of our Empire, so that Canada would be another Mexico at Uncle Sam's side door. These people talk of colonies, or use the word "colonial" in a purposely depreciatory manner. Canada is not a colony, but it did pretty well as a colony. There are many independent nations in the world which would be in a better way today if they were colonies within the British colonial system.

Canada came up to occupy the strong position it holds amongst the nations of the world today under the flag which was given it by the men who won and held the country in the early days of struggle. Is that flag a hindrance? Who will say so when it stands for more today than ever before and is the hope of millions of people of many lands. Would we change it for a flag without traditions, which would for generations be unknown except in the streets of the cities and towns of Canada.

To take the Union Jack from our flag would be about the last move to edge Canada out of the Empire, and then into the Pan-American union of nations which are allowed to think that they are independent. Our foreign policy would be handed to our government in an envelope from Washington. This is the Nationalism that Canada is sometimes asked to exchange for the assured independence which it enjoys today, and which it will continue to enjoy under the flag which it shares with its sister nations of the Commonwealth.

Barranquilla, Colombia. A SUBSCRIBER

More Work, Fewer Men

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE writer is a farmer. During harvest and threshing we used to employ around 24 horses and 20 men. Now one man cuts the crop with a tractor and swather, one man threshes it with a self-propelled combine, one man hauls the grain with a truck and not a single horse is on the job. When mechanization hit the farm we quit raising horses, but apparently we cannot quit raising men and women. Apparently the only alternative to a general policy of shorter hours is trouble, suffering and inconvenience, or a big war every few years to kill the people off.

If shorter hours is the logical solution why not accept it and get busy working out the scheme. Pension off our workers at 50 if necessary, letting the young people do the work. Give everybody lots of money so they can buy the goods produced.

Portage LaPrairie, Man. W. METCALFE

A Shot At Lawyers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR ideas on the remarks by Roy England do not appear consistent with the facts of life. The Medical Profession acts for the patients as a protection to Society, but this is not true of the Legal Profession. The lawyers, like the advocates of the closed shop in labor circles, serve self-centred interests.

British law aims to correct individual effort in an irresponsible society. Corporation law does the opposite, for selfish interests. It serves, too often, to release the individual from responsibility of his acts, for or against society.

The corporation lawyer is "closing shop" in the same manner as professional labor leaders. One is called "legal"; the other is called many names. Corporation laws since 1895 have been more devastating to individual effort and to society than our strikes.

Halifax, N. S. W. A. WALLACE

Bulldozing North York

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THIRTY miles north of Toronto, the otherwise peaceful atmosphere of the countryside is disturbed by the gargantuan activities of huge mechanisms which ponderously rove about the farms seeking what they may devour. The roar of the bulldozers is heard in the land. These machines remind us of those pre-historic creatures that roamed the primeval world millions of years ago. According to the new Oxford dictionary "to bulldoze" is "to coerce by violent means". That is just what the bulldozers are doing to North York landscape, often with good results, but not always.

At any rate I have developed a "scunner" against bulldozers because a couple of weeks ago one of them destroyed the soft beauty of a winding country road by rooting out the natural hedge which bordered the thoroughfare on one side. The new owner of a lovely farm had ordered this work of demolition in order no doubt to obtain a few extra feet of land upon which to grow crops and make money. If his purpose is thus economic he is probably short-sighted. Aside from æsthetic considerations he will lose more materially than he will gain.

In "A Texan in England", one of the most delightful books I have read in years, Professor J. Frank Dobie says that an American agriculturist, visiting in England, criticized hedges as taking up too much soil space. In the visitor's view fences would serve just as well to separate fields. He took into no account how hedges shelter and feed the wonderful bird life of England and how the more birds there are in hedges the fewer bugs there are in garden and field. He also left out of account England's deep-seated, centuries-old appreciation of the charm, graciousness and loveliness that hedges give the landscape.

In "My Ninety Acres" Louis Bromfield tells of a wise old American farmer, who never cut the bushes along his fences. That was partly because these bushes afforded a breeding ground and a nesting place for quail and other bird life. One day, parting the undergrowth to reveal seven tiny birds in a little nest he remarked, "They used to laugh at me for letting the bushes grow up in my fence corners. Last year Henry Talbot, my neighbor, lost ten acres of corn by chinch bugs. Henry doesn't leave any cover along his fences. He thinks that's good farming. When the chinch bugs come along after my corn these little fellows (the quail) will take care of the vermin."

Perhaps in these quotations there is a lesson for the city farmers and bulldozers of North York and other agricultural communities.

Toronto, Ont. F. D. L. SMITH

A Modified Respect

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YESSIR the war's really over!! Setting a six-year precedent, the last three issues of S.N.'s "Front Page" has stuck its head firmly into the sand of purely Canadian affairs, refusing to see anything more important internationally than what kind of flag Canada should have, or some technicalities of the British North America Act. German women and children may be about to begin the greatest mass migration in history, from which thousands will never recover; Japan may be on the brink of starvation and UNRRA may be near collapse itself from malnutrition, but what the deuce do we care?

The Japs and Jerrys are "beyond the pale of civilization", to quote the late F.D.R., so good riddance to them! And of course all that hot air about "One World", the "Atlantic Charter", etc., was just eye-wash, in a gaseous state, invented by well-intentioned fools urging our youth to spend their blood and tears so that we could hurry back to our pleasant little personal pastimes of making and spending money, our national pastime of Parliamentary procedure debates.

So it's three cheers for the Common Man, God bless him!! May he always be buried in his own interests, and oblivious of his European and Asiatic brother—oblivious, at least, until an atomic explosion really "sends" him, and he wonders a little tardily what it's all about, and why those damned foreigners always have to be kicking up a fuss. But, of course, an atomic bomb hasn't blown out the seat of our Canadian pants, or legislature, yet, so why worry about it? In the meantime, let's look after ourselves, and the devil take the hindmost!

Yes, you hypocrites, it was indeed of you that Isaiah prophesied when he said: "This people honors me with their lips, but their heart is far from me; vain is their worship of me, for the doctrines they teach are but human precepts." Respectfully yours,

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Two Questions

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SCIENCE is international; even super national. The methods of communication used by scientists to get in contact with their co-workers in lands considered *incommunicado* during the war were exceedingly and ingeniously scientific.

Great Britain, Canada and the United States now discuss sharing and not sharing, atomic secrets with our ally Russia. Simultaneously, the United States destroys the 200 ton cyclotron (and four others smaller) in Japan. The large one Japan obtained from the United States. When? Why?

Chilliwack, B.C. CECIL LESLIE

More Room For Jews

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WILLSON WOODSIDE in the December 1 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT writes as follows:—"One of the highest officials of the Jewish community assures me that no less than 90 per cent of the Jews in Canada and 80 per cent of those in the United States, now support the plan for a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine."

For the last two months I have been in Los Angeles and have had the privilege of meeting a number of intelligent and educated refugees from Germany, mostly Jewish or partly Jewish. While greatly disturbed about their relatives who may or may not be still alive in Germany, none with whom I discussed the matter favored a Jewish national state in Palestine. Each expressed the fear that if such a state should be created, other countries might bring pressure on Jewish nationals to go there.

Palestine is a tiny country. Surely large and sparsely populated countries such as Canada, Australia, the United States might give areas of land, as I understand Russia has done, where this persecuted race could found communities such as it has already successfully done in Palestine. On my way here I travelled through hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles where there was little evidence of cultivation—land which looked much like Palestine before the Jews introduced modern methods of irrigation and cultivation there.

Why should we ask other peoples to give what we refuse to give ourselves?

MURIEL MILLER HUMPHREY
Kingston, Ont.

"Forecast for 1946." This photograph by Rex Frost won the "Print of the Month" award for December, monthly feature of the Toronto Camera Club.

Dangerous Matches

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM calling attention to the kind of matches used in this country, and also in the U.S.A. as a general custom. Heaven only knows why they are called safety matches, for they are nothing of the kind. In a new country like ours, having a vast amount of wooden construction, and large forest areas, the use of any other than a real safety match is nothing less than an invitation to fire of all kinds.

These matches, during the last number of years have steadily deteriorated, as any one can attest; the number that break off short at the head is considerable, and the head is usually lost. The amount of wood necessary to make one match is a great waste of material. Compare these wasteful and dangerous monstrosities with the usual common match in use in Europe. All of us who come from Britain know the match I am referring to; but not for love or for money can we buy any of them here.

I am told that the reason that matches such as the European safety match are not available here, is because there is some sort of agreement among the match makers. In other words that there is a real conspiracy afoot. The cost of matches in Europe was always a trifle compared to what they have always been here.

If there is any truth in the above charge; don't you think an investigation is due?

Toronto, Ont. T. J. T. WILLIAMS

Brotherhood of Man

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR articles on religion, with the occasional editorial on the subject, are especially valuable since few secular publications pay much attention to this determining factor in the life of man.

But I question the assumption that our Lord taught the universal fatherhood of God, and its corollary, the universal brotherhood of man. I remember that Jesus taught His *disciples* to look upon God as their father. I also remember that He said to some Pharisees, "Ye are of your father, the Devil." I believe He taught too that the vast majority of mankind who were in a sense neutral in spiritual matters could *become* children of God by *becoming* His followers. Then they could call God their father.

I have a conviction that most people need to reach a definite decision about their spiritual loyalties and by a conscious act should line up with Christ.

Sherbrooke, Que. ARTHUR C. HILL

Stick to the Record

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

TO SAY, as does Shaw Desmond in SATURDAY NIGHT of September 29, that our Lord, when speaking of the many mansions of the Father's house, implied that there were many ways thereto, is contrary to the record. As a reading of the passage will show He definitely stated that there was but one way. "I am the way — no man cometh unto the Father but by Me."

Equally erroneous is the statement that He taught no dogma. "This is the work of God that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent." "If ye believe not that I am—ye shall die in your sins." What is this if not dogma?

There are many, like Mr. Desmond, who speak of our Lord as a Teacher, a Great Teacher, etc. etc. This is to say either too little or too much. A straightforward reading of the record shows that our Lord claimed to be unique. God manifesting Himself in human flesh for the salvation of men. If He is not this then He was either a liar and cheat, or a self-deceived enthusiast.

Victoria, B.C. G. HOLDCROFT

Parsons' Sons

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AMONG the distinguished sons of the rectory may be included the sons of the late Archdeacon Mackenzie of Grace Church, Brantford.

Of these Professor M. A. Mackenzie was best known in Toronto. He was regarded as one of the most eminent actuaries in Canada.

Mr. Hugh B. Mackenzie entered the banking profession in the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Brantford, but resigned from that institution to join the Bank of British North America, of which he eventually became General Manager. When the Bank of B.N.A. was amalgamated with the Bank of Montreal Mr. Mackenzie was appointed General Manager of the Royal Trust Co. Later on he became General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada. When that institution was taken over by the Bank of Montreal, he became an Assistant General Manager of the B. of M. and ultimately became General Manager in succession to Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor. To the best of my knowledge Mr. H. B. Mackenzie is the only man who was ever General Manager of three Canadian banks.

Another son, Dr. Mackenzie, was Principal of the Lakefield school.

Toronto, Ont. P. D. KNOWLES

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

evidence to render a reference to commission unnecessary, and to justify immediate compulsory deportation of all persons who failed to revoke within his time limit. It should be noted that some of these are undoubtedly parents of children born in Canada; these cannot be deported and cannot be deprived of their Canadian citizenship, but they will obviously have to be permitted to accompany their deported parents to Japan, where they will present the phenomenon which the Prime Minister expressly described as undesirable, of "still carrying the status of a Canadian citizen".

The labor organizations of Canada have an unrivalled opportunity of demonstrating the sincerity of their professions of racial equality, by impressing on the Minister the importance of having all deportation cases reviewed by the commission, and of establishing some better evidence of disloyalty than a mere failure to file a protest (which all concerned had every reason to suppose would be useless) against the deportation project before September 2, 1945.

Breaking the Ceilings

MR. KING'S eloquent argument in support of the $2,000 expense allowance to Members of Parliament established a good case for making it at some future time, and did nothing whatever to answer the one overwhelming case for not making it at the present time. The Prime Minister believes that it will produce better candidates for the House of Commons, and hence better Members. It is quite possible that it will—or that it will help to prevent an even greater deterioration,—but it will not do anything of that sort before the next general election, which may be as far as four years off.

What it will do at the present moment is to make it practically impossible to enforce the ceiling on wages which is one of the most important safeguards against inflation, and which was hard enough to enforce even before the parliamentarians raised their own wages without so much as consulting their real employers, the people of Canada, or the National War Labor Board. (The next day they showed they knew exactly what they were doing, by voting the judiciary an increase to take effect *as soon as the salary ceiling is removed.*)

From today on, no Member of Parliament, no Senator, can so much as whisper a single word to a striking wage-earner, suggesting that his strike is illegal, that he should submit to the controls of the War Labor Boards, that his actions are imperilling the economic safety of the country. The Members and Senators have held, and won, their own strike. They have declared their conviction that their own wage increase is proper and justifiable. How the national authority, which they represent, can henceforth say to any other group of workers that they must not strike, or must not keep on striking until they win, we are unable to conceive. The very people who were supposed to be maintaining the anti-inflation dyke have made a hole in it for their own benefit. Do they expect to plug it up again when they have filled their own pails?

At the proper time, which is when the rest of us are free to seek an adjustment of our remuneration if it appears that it is out of line with our deserts, we shall be cordially in favor of the increase in the money received by the gentlemen and ladies who have the important task of governing us. But this action of the members of the House of Commons in exempting, first themselves alone, and then, when they could not get away with that, themselves and the Senators, from the general system of regulations regarding pay increases is a little more than we can approve. That the members themselves were uneasy about the public reception of their proposals was clearly shown by the savage attack upon Mr. MacInnis, one of the two who were alone in opposing them.

OI! GET A MOVE ON!

Copyright in All Countries

Ode to Peace, 1946

By B. K. SANDWELL

O PEACE, thou that arrivest (according to Mr. Mackenzie King) on the first of January,
Why dost thou seem so uncertain about staying? I ask you, can you very
Confidently assure me that the year nineteen forty-six
Will not witness your departure, and everybody again throwing bricks?
Why is it that you appear to be so much brittler
Than you were before the advent of Hitler?
Why is the world so full of risings and rebellions
By Indonesians, Azerbaijanians and other hellions?
Why are the Russians so fond of vilification, vodka and vetoes,
And how do they get so many Titos?

Why is it that the heathen, to say nothing of the Christian, so furiously rages,
And everybody goes on strike for higher wages?—
Which the Members of Parliament, I notice, grant themselves by methods unilateral,
But the rest of us have to go on picket lines and spatter all
The poor police with rotten eggs and tomatoes that have lost their purity,
And then all we get is something they call Union Security!

The truth is, O Peace, I don't much like the outlook.
Any day next year I expect to hear somebody shout, "Look
At that atomic bomb a-busting over Buffalo! The next one'll
Hit Toronto before we've had time to dig our Rapid Transit tunnel!"
So I wish you'ld promise to wave your graceful pinions
At least until the end of next year over this fairest of His Majesty's Dominions—
Which in these last hostilities didn't greatly suffer,
But in those to come seems likely to serve as buffer.
And if you'll do that, O Peace, my dear,
I'm willing to wish you a Very Happy New Year.

Eire's Neutrality

A RECENT article by Randolph Churchill on the nature and consequences of Eire's neutrality deserves wider attention than it has received in Canada, where indignation against the neutrality status itself has tended to overshadow all other considerations. Mr. Churchill points out that the practice of entering into a good war before you are attacked is far from being universal, and that Southern Irishmen have some right to resent criticism when it proceeds from citizens of the United States or of Russia, whose countries ceased to be neutral by no act of their own.

The de Valera Government seems to have fully realized that, owing to geography and economic considerations, the safety of Eire was "bound up in Britain's survival." It took every measure to ensure that survival that did not necessitate the abandonment of all claim to neutrality. That such measures were not taken out of affection for Britain, but out of regard for the interests of Eire, is no good ground for criticism. An example is the treatment of grounded fliers from Germany and Britain respectively. The Germans were invariably interned, on the reasonable assumption that they must have been engaged in operational flights. The British, even when carrying bombs, were allowed to return to their own country, on the "convenient fiction" that they had only been out on training flights.

Outside of the lack of the treaty ports, which was a serious handicap, Mr. Churchill suggests with some show of reason that Eire "caused much less anxiety in this war than in the last." Nearly as many recruits from that country served in the British forces as in that war, and Britain was relieved of the necessity of keeping a British force of 60,000 troops in Ireland to maintain order—which they did not succeed in doing.

Religious Teaching

WE ARE gradually developing a very lively sympathy with the Ontario teachers who are now called upon to impart religious instruction in the public schools. The process seems necessarily to involve dealing with the Bible as something other than a piece of literature, creating its impression simply by its own beauty. When it is treated as a religious text it seems impossible to avoid some measure of interpretation, and the instant that process is started the teacher is in for trouble.

The difficulty arising from the presence of non-Christians and non-Protestants in the schools is relatively a minor matter, because they can always be told that the teaching is not intended for them and they have a perfect right to withdraw. The real trouble is with what may be termed the more extreme right and left wings of Protestant belief. At the one end there is grave unrest among the Fundamentalists and others near them at the tendency of the Teacher's Guides to slide lightly over the more picturesque of the Old Testament miracles, while at the other end many broad-minded parents are distressed at the tendency of some teachers to ascribe the same importance, as indications of the character of the Almighty, to the most bloodthirsty injunctions of Jahweh in the early books and to the loftiest concepts of Isaiah and of the New Testament writers.

It ought, we think, to be recognized that the religious instruction new being offered to Ontario children in the public schools is nothing more than an endeavor to fill the vacancy left in too many cases by the total lack of any religious teaching in the home,—that children for whom it is intended are religiously speaking orphans, no matter how many parents they may have. Parents who have any confidence in their own ability to impart religious instruction would do wisely to secure exemption for their children from these classes, thus ensuring that there will be no conflict between their own teachings and those of the school and at the same time helping to break down the idea that there is some social discredit attaching to non-participation in the classes.

The Passing Show

SCIENTISTS report that during the recent eclipse the temperature on the moon dropped from boiling point to 30 degrees below zero. It looks as if the lunar tenants have janitor trouble too.

•

Recently in the lobby of the British House of Commons much commotion was created by a woman shouting "Mr. Bernard Shaw is God's right hand man." Mr. Shaw himself would probably agree that this information is somewhat premature.

•

Although a distinguished member of the British House of Lords described the U.S. loan to Britain as "the Boston Tea-party in reverse," he appeared to be quite unsuccessful in finding enough of anything to throw overboard.

•

A Quebec newspaper suggests that now M.P.s have increased their own emoluments, Parliament debates should be broadcast so that constituents could hear what they are getting for their money. This arrangement might also be of interest to subscribers of Hansard when they see what clever fellows the Editors are.

•

Sleeping Aloud

"Are You A Sleeping Beauty?"
An advertiser asks.
A question dark and fruity
Which much of rudeness masks.
Suppose we are! What matter
To strangers such as he?
(Though if we get much fatter
Perchance we may not be!)

Our fam'ly never mentions
The way we *look* o'nights,
They dodge domestic tensions
Enduring curious sights,
But hints—of some infrequence—
Have ever filtered 'round
Coming to us in sequence
About the way we *sound*.

J. E. M.

•

Vancouver was visited recently by the British floating brewery ship which is able to make beer out of sea water. This is a marked improvement over the practice of certain brewers who are trying to make sea water out of beer.

•

In his futile efforts to attract the United Nations organization to Quebec City, the Mayor of the French Canadian capital described it as the "centre of the world." He evidently did not take into account that the world is a little off centre just now.

•

The school commissioners of an Ontario town have ruled that all punishments must be registered in a book. From memory we would say that the old fashioned place of registration was much more effective.

•

Because of the paper shortage many popular magazines will only accept subscriptions on a three year basis. We intend to wait for the result of the Moscow discussion on the atomic bomb before sending in our renewals.

•

Aftermath

Last week I was airy
Quick-seeing and wary
And never was missing a bet,

This week I feel dreary
Dull-witted, uncheery,
And duty I'm prone to forget.

I wasn't *too* merry
On Rye or on sherry,
So it must have been "something I et."

J. E. M.

•

A trade journal indicates that 80% of all men's neckties sold at this time of year are purchased by women. The dear ladies are determined that their men folk shall start the New Year with flying colors.

•

Edgar C. Thrupp of Vancouver forecasts three earthquakes for 1946. It is evidently going to be a much better year than many people anticipate.

•

From a letter in a farm journal: "I have a turkey 16 years old, still going strong and hard as nails." We suspect that the creature was a close relation of the one we chewed over this Christmas.

•

Our niece Ettie says that on looking back over her diary for 1945 she finds it to be full of new leaves never turned over.

Art Finds Wider Public Through Picture Rental

Art and commerce really got together in successfully launching Ottawa's new picture loan gallery, where paintings by many of Canada's leading contemporary artists can be rented by the month for homes.

This customer's choice falls upon "The Swamp" by Carl Schaefer. Renting it, she pays 2 per cent per month of the picture's sale value.

Just the right spot is found for it in her home. If desired, the monthly rental can be applied toward the purchase price and the picture becomes permanently hers.

"The Choir Boys," a favorite with many, was painted by Henri Masson, president, Ottawa branch, Federation of Canadian artists.

By Graham McInnes

IN 1936, Douglas Duncan opened the first Picture Loan Society in Canada at his studio on Charles Street in Toronto. In 1941, André Biéler brought his fellow painters together at Kingston and, with the support of the National Gallery, organized the Federation of Canadian Artists. In 1945, an Ottawa department store became interested in some of the public service aspects of private enterprise. That, in brief, is the story behind the formation in Canada's capital of a Picture Loan Society, sponsored jointly by Murphy Gamble Ltd. and the newly formed Ottawa branch of the Federation of Canadian Artists.

But no recital of bare facts can indicate the enthusiasm with which the project was greeted. It is one of the paradoxes of life in Ottawa that the city, though the seat of the National Gallery, has for years been poorly served in respect of well stocked, representative commercial galleries. Yet Ottawa, particularly since the wartime influx of art lovers from other parts of the Dominion, has long been ripe for such a venture. Thus, when the new loan gallery opened in mid-November, 12 paintings were sold and over 30 rented within the first week. In a city of 200,000 this is phenomenal.

The success of the enterprise has been due not only to the store, which provided a small but well laid out gallery and a competent sales staff, but also to the local branch of the F.C.A., and especially to its president, Henri Masson and its secretary, Calais Calvert. It was they who negotiated the deal with the store and secured the cooperation of leading contemporary Canadian artists in offering their pictures for hire, so that a high standard of quality was set right from the start. They also propounded the ingenious notion that those wishing to benefit from the services offered by the loan society must first take out a membership in the Ottawa branch of the F.C.A.

Artists from many parts of Canada sent pictures; Douglas Duncan aided with both paintings and expert advice; a jury nominated by the F.C.A. and consisting of Major Charles Comfort, Captain Lawren Harris, Jr. and Walter Herbert of the Canada Foundation, judged the Ottawa entries. Since the opening, attendance at the gallery has run from 400 to 500 per day. The store takes 30 per cent commission on sales; none at all on rentals. Rentals are set at 2 per cent per month of the picture's sale value and, if necessary, can be applied toward the purchase price. The collection is changing constantly, and indeed the chief difficulty has not been to attract clients but to ensure that the high quality of the paintings is preserved, despite the rapid turnover.

Everyone seems satisfied. The F.C.A. is gaining new members; the store is getting a new type of customer traffic; the artist, instead of sitting at home twiddling his thumbs and waiting for buyers, has gone to the public with his paintings. The idea of picture hire is of itself not new. But this is the first time that artists have successfully allied themselves with commerce on a co-operative and creative basis.

The Ottawa venture can well set a pattern for other Canadian cities. It has shown that art, commerce and the general public can find a common meeting ground to their mutual advantage. It has proved to businessmen that artists are not only a reasonable investment but colleagues who command respect on business terms. It has silenced the mincing gestures of those painters who feel that their skirts may be muddied by association with businessmen. Above all, it is a superbly common sense method of introducing good paintings to a wider and more appreciative public.

"Autumn Fields," an oil, by Tom Wood, another well-known Ottawa painter.

"A High Rivet," by Frederick B. Taylor, Montreal.

"Boy in Leather Jacket," by Jack Humphrey, St. John, N.B.

Great Future Possible For Canadian Shipbuilding

By THOMAS C. STEVEN

The end of the war has upset Canada's shipbuilding industry and has caused a serious dislocation of the whole structural picture. There is little need for pessimism, however, and if management and workers cooperate now, a sound paying and lasting program can be easily attained.

The author of this article is well-acquainted with all the war activities of the shipbuilding industry of this country, as well as with what is now developing in Great Britain. He says that the right moves now can produce satisfactory and lasting results.

AFTER five years of intensive shipbuilding activities throughout the Dominion, and with a record of delivering about 3,000,000 tons of cargo ships for use in the prosecution of the war effort, it is no wonder that most Canadians should be of the opinion that here is an industry that should be able now to stand on its own feet — to keep employed the immense number of men who have built these ships — to keep the thousands of expensive new machines still operating, turning out ships for the definite postwar demand that is now here.

So that the man-in-the-street should have the right picture to consider, and this includes even most of the Government members in Ottawa, a few enlightening facts regarding this war industry must be given. With these facts in the foreground it will not be difficult to reconcile the present conditions of the industry and at the same time to draw the right conclusions regarding the future. And it should be said right here that these conclusions need not be pessimistic.

Most of us will remember the war conditions existing at the time it was decided that Canada and the United States should embark on the building of cargo ships. The submarine sinkings had not then reached the acute stage that later developed, but with the necessity for British yards to practically confine their energies to building naval vessels, something had to be done to replace the ever-increasing losses of cargo ships and the valuable war material that was lost with them. These losses soon exceeded the new tonnage being delivered and, unless new production was introduced, it was only a matter of time until Britain would be marooned from the West, and war supplies and foodstuffs from both Canada and the United States would either have to lie on shipping wharves on this side, or at the bottom of the Atlantic.

Germany's Dream

This was Germany's dream, and how near it became reality is not generally realized. Suffice it to say that the amount of war material and ships at the bottom of the Atlantic is colossal and at one time could well have meant the collapse of nations with less backbone and the firm determination to see the job through.

In the Autumn of 1940 a British Shipbuilding Mission arrived in Washington and included Canada in its survey of possibilities and facilities for building cargo ships to replace the sinkings then rapidly assuming alarming proportions. In this connection it should be particularly noted that the members of this Mission were composed wholly of U.K. shipbuilding interests.

In other words, this Mission was concerned solely with the construction of something that would float and at the same time would be able to transport a sufficient amount of cargo that would have an important effect on the total tonnage to be moved. It was very plainly not immediately concerned with having vessels built that would have any real postwar value, and at that time it was questionable whether or not many would be in existence when the submarine menace had been overcome.

It was from this background and source that came the decision as to type of steamer to be built and not only the decision but also the plans of the 10,000 ton cargo ship. The first contracts for building these vessels covered 60 in the U.S. and 26 in Canada. The 60 in the U.S. yards were built in record time but it took considerably longer in Canada where the yards were smaller, employed fewer men and had the additional disadvantage of the long Canadian winter to contend with.

There is little to be gained at this time by entering into an argument as to the wisdom of continuing so long and solely on the construction of vessels which admittedly were so unsuitable for postwar use.

U.S. Program

But the fact remains that the United States Maritime Commission very early realized that something should be done about it. Consequently, at the end of the war the shipbuilding program in the United States had been altered to such an extent that although a great tonnage of "Libertys" were still afloat there was nearly the same amount of tonnage of the most modern type, with turbine machinery, capable of speeds up to 18 knots and most with passenger accommodation and the latest refinements. Furthermore, there were few cargo ships built in Britain during the war of the same type as the British Shipbuilding Mission were able to persuade U.S. and Canadian yards to produce, the ostensible reason being that all yards there were busy on naval craft.

At the cessation of hostilities Canada had constructed about 300 of these obsolete ships and instead of realizing that these should be considered as so much war material and treated in the same way as surplus guns or shells, many people can be met today who will insist that they be used to form a Canadian mercantile marine to compete in international cargo transportation. To make any effort to compete in international transport of merchandise with these obsolete vessels could only be done by a government with unlimited funds of taxpayer's money at their disposal, to stand the losses that would inevitably be incurred.

It is possible, of course, to use these Liberty type vessels for carrying war material back from the various war fronts and also for transporting food stuffs and relief goods for the devastated countries, but this work does not involve competition in freight rates. When this work ends, which may be within the next twelve months, the sphere of usefulness of these ships will also disappear.

It is not difficult to prove this assertion and the simplest and clearest method to do so is to observe what is now being done in every shipbuilding centre in Britain.

Figures have been put forward in recent months to show that at the end of the war more shipping tonnage was afloat throughout the world than at the commencement in 1939. Of this total, twelve million tons is represented by "Liberty" tonnage in the U.S. and about two and a half millions in Canada.

Surplus in World Tonnage

Despite this situation, which means a very considerable surplus in world tonnage, every shipyard in Great Britain is now fully booked for periods up to three years to build cargo vessels. These vessels, however, have no more resemblance to "Liberty" type ships than the "Great Eastern" would have to the "Queen Elizabeth". Instead, they are all 14 to 18 knot ships, with the latest in cargo handling equipment, limited amounts of passenger accommodation, and practically none are equiped with Scotch boilers and reciprocating engines, similar to the 10,000 tonners built in Canada. Low pressure turbines, Diesels, or fully motor-driven machinery comprise the driving units of these modern vessels. A sizeable percentage of them are building for foreign owners —Norway, France, Portugal, Greece and South America being representative of the new ownerships.

Unsaleable at Any Price

If it were possible to operate the "Liberty" type vessels in postwar trade, shipowners in foreign maritime countries would surely have taken full advantage of the big bargain prices that could have been obtained from the U.S. for an important proportion of these ships. If they cannot be sold to these countries at any price, where owners have become shrewd from long experience in shipping matters, how much chance has an inexperienced country in international shipping to compete with nothing but this type of vessel, and especially when to do so a government department has to be in the driver's seat?

Shipbuilding in Canada for the future presents a totally different aspect. It is granted that very few yards here are in the position to compete in building cargo and passenger ships of the type now being built in Britain; in fact, it is questionable whether any yards here could build them at any price. The Canadian Pacific Steamships rebuilding is a fair criterion of the situation.

It is easy for shipbuilders on the B.C. Coast to lodge complaints on the score of a company with national interests of the magnitude of the Canadian Pacific Railway going to Britain to rebuild her depleted fleet, more especially when shipyards in Britain are so fully booked and shipyards in Canada are closing down. The President of the C.P.R's answer is that it is not possible to build the class of steamer required in Canadian yards, and even if it were possible it could not be done at anything like the prices offered by British yards. When all is said and done, the C.P.R. is not exactly a philanthropic institution or the Government at Ottawa—it has shareholders to consider, and what is more important still, it has no monopoly in its steamship business, having to compete for everything carried, be it passengers or cargo.

Down to Bedrock

Shipbuilders in Canada, however, are in a position to keep busy for a number of years to come, on a good remunerative basis, provided they get down to bedrock with their building costs and endeavor to forget the good times they have had building ships with every expense paid for by the Government, plus a handsome profit on every vessel delivered.

All shipyards operated by the Government as a war emergency must be closed up at the soonest possible moment. Very few of the manufacturing firms who occupied themselves in producing the ship equipment farmed out during the war period are in a position to offer prices that can compete with firms who manufactured this equipment as a specialty in pre-war years. This includes winches, windlasses, anchors and chains, marine generating machinery, all kinds of engine room auxiliary machinery, navigating instruments and other minor items. Besides, many of the firms who manufactured these items here have a prewar business and market to supply with goods not manufactured during the war period, which makes it doubtful whether or not they would continue to supply marine equipment at much closer prices than they have become accustomed to.

Shipyards such as Canadian Vickers or Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. are equipped to turn out in their yard practically every important item required for a finished ship, but yards depending on outside sources for most of their auxiliary material may as well close up the yard and call it a day.

The market for Canadian shipbuilding is right on the doorstep. Dozens of vessels are required to replace the Great Lakes freighters lost during the war. It is true that most of these were of the smaller class, viz. not exceeding 250 feet in length to enable them to pass through the canal locks to the Atlantic, and in consequence, can be built and delivered from other countries. But British yards are not interested in this building at present when so many lucrative contracts can be obtained, and with which they are full up for a number of years ahead. This smaller Lake vessel is particularly suited for construction in a number of Canadian yards.

There are also many of the larger Lake boats to be replaced—those that have been lost during the last six years, and more that in the ordinary course of events would have been retired and replaced with more modern tonnage.

Repair and Survey Work

Lastly, but in no sense the least important, is the very large amount of repair and survey work which from now on will increase to the point where shipyards will hardly know how to handle it all. All British yards depend on repair work while building is slack, and this type of work should also be combined here.

The first of the 10,000 tonners completed in 1942, which must still number in the neighbourhood of sixty taking sinkings into account, are soon due to pass their No. 1 Classification surveys, due four years after delivery date. This work entails drydocking, painting the whole of the hull, outside and inside. The tail shaft has to be drawn in for inspection, all tanks have to be cleaned.

This also means increased activity for all manufacturers of paints, and there will also be many renewal and spare parts to be supplied for auxiliary engines, running gear and deck fittings, manilla and wire ropes etc.

Vested interests in the country have long been able to veto all demands for deepening the St. Lawrence canals, in order that ocean-going vessels could be able to load at the head of the Great Lakes and proceed direct to all ports of the world. This forward movement cannot be obstructed much longer.

When the day arrives that vessels are able to make these direct voyages, Canada will enter on an era of shipping and shipbuilding prosperity, the like of which she has never known. Markets will become available for all her products which meantime are unattainable on account of the high cost of transport. Water transport is the cheapest known means of conveying bulky and low priced products, and the longer the distance, the more advantage is shown over any other method of transport.

The general agreement recently between the U.S. and Canada to proceed with the St. Lawrence project augurs well for the future shipping interests of Canada. No doubt the completion of the project will occupy the best part of the next decade and, although its completion will mean the end of the special type of steamers now plying the Great Lakes, the broadening of all shipping interests to all parts of the world will more than repay any temporary losses. The whole immense trade from the Middle West, which includes Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and the whole of Michigan and Illinois, will then travel by water direct to destinations all over the world, instead of being railed as at present to East Coast Atlantic ports and there transhipped to ocean liners.

Plenty of Opportunities

The early possibility of the project being got under way may militate against the placing of orders for new Lake type steamers at the present moment, but with the increased water traffic when the project is finished, there will be plenty of opportunities and work for these vessels in coastwise business. It should, therefore, be considered safe to replace all the tonnage necessary now.

This is the time for the shipbuilding industry in Canada to set its house in order and to go after new business right here. There are a number of efficient yards capable of building the class of steamers which will certainly be in demand as soon as the country's manufacturing capacity has been reconverted to a peace-time basis. Without building steamers for international trades there is plenty of remunerative shipbuilding to be obtained outside of this highly competitive field, building for foreign countries who have little actual cash to offer.

Close Supervision

Costs must be pared and every operation will require the closest supervision to attain this object. There is little reason for shipbuilding costs to exceed those of British builders. Raw materials are more easily obtainable here, and just as soon as both employers and employees realize that shipbuilding may become a national industry and not simply a business where every operation, either good or bad, is being paid for by a government with a seemingly bottomless pocket, the sooner will orders for new vessels be forthcoming to keep practical and capable shipbuilders in business at reasonable profits.

There is little need for undue pessimism. Shipbuilding here requires to start anew. There are many experienced men now who can take the right hold and produce all the tonnage that will be required. The industry has to be reconverted to a peace-time basis and to peace-time conditions.

Many industries are going through the same process and there can be no doubt that the right leaders will be found in this newly acquired industry who will solve the present difficulties and keep the wheels of this important industry still turning.

It's somewhat difficult for Canadians to visualize big, rough and tough football players presenting posies to their opponents. But that's what the crack Russian soccer team, the "Dynamos" did before their game with Chelsea. The Russians have been touring England and winning many matches. Picture shows the Chelsea team with the Russian's floral tributes.

Can Labor, Management Solve the Closed Shop?

By D. P. O'HEARN

The Ford strike has been particularly unprofitable to the community-at-large, Mr. O'Hearn says, because it has not advanced settlement of the closed shop issue.

Markedly absent has been a live public opinion, which is essential to satisfactory settlement of labor's new demand. It is regrettable that the press hasn't given more full discussion to the issues.

The closed shop is not unsolvable but experience indicates that only government can settle it. And there is a possibility that government, if it acts without public pressure, will settle it unwisely.

THESE are a few reflections on the Ford strike from the viewpoint of the bystander (that insignificant man who both as a citizen and a consumer is a highly interested, if little regarded party).

First and foremost is the conviction that Ford has been no exception to the general rule that strikes usually don't add much to the general welfare. Ford from the bystander's viewpoint must be looked on as a very unprofitable strike. And this is aside from economic considerations. The bystander's interest can be served by a strike to the extent that it furthers industrial peace at large. In the case of Ford this means to the extent that it has furthered prospects of labor-management agreement on the closed shop. And in this respect the strike has been very much of a failure.

At the time of writing the final threads of Ford have yet to be tied up, but what it has done, and particularly what it hasn't done, is already clear. There isn't much on the credit side of the record.

There are four things that Ford as a most significant strike and as a mass test on the closed shop might have done.

1. Entirely unprecedented but still possible, it could have evolved some new principle for settlement of the closed shop issue which would have automatically settled the matter for labor and management at large.

2. Lacking the above it could have produced some new alternative to full union security.

3. It could have bred some new discussion on the closed shop issue.

4. It could have stimulated public opinion on the union security issue.

The record shows that Ford has nothing to its credit under the first three of these headings. It most certainly hasn't at the time of writing produced any new answer to the closed shop issue, and this year's season for miracles being pretty well over it can't be expected to produce any from here in. Neither has it produced anything in the way of an alternative. As for discussion, the reader is well aware of the trend during the strike. It followed the same old arguments.

The sole Ford credit entry is under the fourth heading. Any benefit of the strike to the general welfare must be assessed completely on whatever stimulation it has given to public opinion.

The sad part of the Ford balance sheet, however, is that even here it doesn't show any great success. In fact one of the very noticeable features of the strike from the first was the lack of an informed public opinion on the issues involved, and the situation didn't improve noticeably as the strike wore on.

Lack of Interest

The observer of industrial relations in Canada must regard this last failing of Ford with great regret. In fact for the general situation which it reflects, a lack of interest by the public in the main issues of labor, it may be looked on as the most disturbing factor in our current labor picture. It signifies that we are still far out of reach of the first essential of labor peace, an aroused public opinion.

Beyond whatever immediate effect such an opinion might have had on the torturous negotiations of the Ford dispute, a great weight of informed public thought is urgent as a prerequisite to a satisfactory settlement of the closed shop issue. We have learned by experience (most pertinently by our experience with labor's struggle for the right to bargain) that in industrial relations disputes involving a moral issue such as the right to union "security" public opinion is an indispensable component of the normal pattern followed towards solution.

Briefly stated, this pattern is that settlement is only reached after: A. Labor and management fight. B. Public opinion is aroused. C. Government acts.

This is the procedure by which labor-management differences on moral issues have been brought to settlement up till now, and it appears to still be, human relations being what they are, the only practical approach. No matter how much optimistic thinking there may be about "shutdown" strikes etc., the fact is that sudden-death playoffs aren't practical in industrial relations (though, again looking to miracles, it is granted that they may be possible). There can be no settlement, we have found, until government takes a hand. And, again no matter how much wishful thinking there may be about it stepping in on its own and tidying things up, the fact is that government won't move without public opinion forcing it, or at least strongly behind it. When between such powerful political interests as labor and business, government, quite understandably, is timid about moving in any direction.

Labor's Determination

In the light of the above the observer can't be blamed if he does not feel happy about our prospects for industrial peace. Labor has left no doubts about its determination to push the closed shop issue. Ford has shown just what this determination can mean. And apparently we are still at a very early stage in the settlement procedure. Public opinion, one must feel, still has the attitude of letting labor and management settle the closed shop issue on their own.

With regard to such feeling, aside from the fact that theoretically possibilities of such settlement appears impossible ever, there is concrete evidence which shows how much can be expected of labor and management.

First of all of course there is the Ford strike. It has been a graphic demonstration of the power of labor and management to cope with the issue. But aside from Ford, there is the earlier history of closed shop disputes.

Last year in an interesting study, the Industrial Relations Department of Queen's University reviewed 22 disputes which at that time had come under boards of investigation or commissions. They represent a good cross-section. Standing out in this study is one significant factor. In all the wealth of negotiation in these disputes there was produced only one alternative to either full acceptance of the union demand (one closed shop was granted in the 22 cases) or rejection. And this alternative was the stop-gap compromise of maintenance-of-membership, which is objectionable to management because it recognizes the "closed" principle and is objectionable to labor because it doesn't meet its full demands.

And the present fact is that this is the complete story of all labor-management negotiation on the closed shop up till now. Maintenance-of-membership is the only alternative that it has produced. It isn't a reassuring record.

Bearing in mind the importance of public opinion and going back to Ford, a great regret would seem to be that the press didn't give more discussion to the deeper issues in dispute. Our newspapers gave ample space to the strike, but the general tendency in editorial discussion was to pay most attention to the play by play of the battle (the strikers' barricade, the tactical manoeuvres, and the many accusations thrown back and forth, notably the "Communist" cry) and to take comparatively little notice of pertinent matters such as the responsibility of labor, inter-union rivalry, and most important of all the main issue of the closed shop.

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the strikers put forward their proposal for 24-hour arbritration. Despite the fact that this proposal was an obvious move towards a snap settlement of the strike and a hurried precedent for union security, the press paid little attention to it. Five days after the union offer a check of five of our major dailies showed that not one had discussed the proposal editorially at all.

If there is to be a live opinion on labor issues the press must lead it but one would gather that their attitude is very much the same as the public: let management and labor settle it.

Pressures of the Moment

What both little realize as yet, apparently, is that it is pretty well inevitable that government will eventually have to act on union security, and, granting this, there is a definite possibility that it might be forced to act before public opinion is formed. The direction it would take in such a situation would depend to a great extent on the pressures of the moment. Labor is steadily calling with its powerful voice for government to take a hand and it is quite foreseeable that it might manœuvre it into a position where it would act mainly in its interests. And the same supposition applies to business. If acting only under pressure from one, or both, of these interests, and without a public pressure, it might be quite expected that government would take a step which in the long run would be unwise. (It is worth nothing that Saskatchewan has already granted the closed shop on a majority vote. The observer, at least, has the opinion that such would not be the wish of an informed public.)

One last thought is that there apparently is a very prevalent spirit of defeatism regarding the issue of the closed shop, or union security. Before the strength of the two contesting parties a common outlook is to wonder if the issue is solvable at all. In regard to this, however, a critical examination of the issue leaves the feeling that once an impartial viewpoint is working on the problem solution will be found.

When, for instance, all the wealth of argument is sifted the closed issue boils down to three claims that really stand up. One is management's stand that the closed shop is a threat, at least, to the liberty of the individual. The other two are labor's claims that it is not right that one section of the workers should pay for benefits which all enjoy, and secondly that union officials cannot effectively carry out their contract with the employer if they have no power to enforce it on a section of the workers.

These three claims are the essence of the closed shop conflict.

Step Towards Settlement

A first step towards settlement which suggests itself is to remove the quite justified complaint of the workers regarding responsibility as far as it affects their pocketbooks. This is the backbone of the closed shop agitation among the general union membership, and with it out of the way the demands for "full" security of the labor leadership (which one suspects have less justifiable grounds than the workers') would lose much of their weight.

Such a step could quite easily be taken by government by having it recognize the responsibility of the worker for bargaining costs in the same way as it recognized the right of labor to bargain. In effect it would mean that all workers would be taxed for the expense of protecting their rights, but it would leave them free to support, or not to support, the union of their choice under the same procedure as we now follow with political parties and governments.

This is only an obvious suggestion of a first step that government could take towards settling the closed shop. But it is significant in that, obvious as it is, it is an approach along a line which has not been touched up till now with only two parties to the dispute. In a small way it is indicative of what the impartial viewpoint of government may be expected to do when it actually tackles the problem of the closed shop — that is if the backing of public opinion puts it in the position where it may act impartially.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

King Government Probably Lost Ground During Past Session

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

AT ONE stage during the last session it looked as though Parliament would still be sitting next Easter. Measuring elapsed days against business accomplished, that is. But by dint of sitting Wednesday nights, Saturdays and mornings, and under the inevitable pressure of a deadline, supported by meetings of the leaders to plan the rationing of time available, when Parliament did prorogue it had not only cleaned up all but three or four items of the large agenda listed last September, but, on review, had covered a great deal of ground of national and international significance in its 76 sittings.

Any session which debates and ratifies such important matters as the atomic bomb declaration, the United Nations Charter, the Bretton Woods agreement, endorses international organizations on agriculture and aviation, votes an additional $650 millions for export credits, approves expenditures of about $5.4 billions altogether, places on the statute books emergency national powers to prop up the waning authority of the War Measures Act, several housing measures, approves the principle of a national flag, studies extensively the problems of returning service men and women, explores the administration of the income tax act, establishes a new department, expands the capital structure of Trans-Canada Air Lines fivefold—can hardly be classified as an unimportant or minor session with little accomplishment to report.

That all this and more was done in 76 days of sittings is, after all quite staggering, especially when it is recalled that it was a new parliament, with over a hundred new members, that the Commons felt free to indulge again in political cross-fire, that more leeway was taken on the Speech from the Throne than in war days, and that private members' days were restored.

It is contended by some parliamentary observers that there should be no lengthy debate on the Address, and that both then and later far too much time is wasted in placing on Hansard political speeches obviously aimed at the electorate. Certainly it would conduce to a much more speedy and efficient dispatch of business if these things could be eliminated, but it is hardly consistent to glory in our parliamentary democracy, which rests on the political party system, and still propose to end or severely curtail the expressions of that democracy in the House of Commons. While these political speeches may not directly forward the business of the session, they do often contribute a symposium of political reactions in various parts of the country, and help Ottawa and the country to size up the calibre of the individual members as well as to take the pulse of the country.

New Political Position

It took the Liberal Cabinet a little while to adust itself to the new political position which arose out of the election results and the termination of hostilities. It is one thing to manage Parliament when one has an overwhelming majority in the Commons, backed up by the War Measures Act and the eager cooperation of all sections of the House to maintain secrecy, push along the prosecution of the war, and raise no awkward issues. It is quite another thing to face a large and able opposition after hostilities have ceased and when political tactics are perfectly legitimate again.

The seat of power in Canada for six years was very properly concentrated in the East Block at Ottawa, with orders-in-council (and often secret ones at that) the instruments of authority. The Government had to be reminded on several occasions by the Opposition that things have changed now. And it was most effectively reminded by a group of western Liberals that it no longer possesses an impregnable position in the House. If the Government gracefully yielded the tariff raise on steel pipes, it did so not unaware of the fact that there were sufficient prairie Liberals incensed about the increase to defeat the Government on the issue and bring about another general election.

It is only natural at the end of the first session of a new Parliament to ask whether the Government gained ground or lost it: whether the Opposition added to its prestige or made any serious inroads into the Government position. It is risky to be dogmatic about such impalpable things as the rise or fall of prestige, with or without a Gallup poll index. My own guess would be that the Mackenzie King administration lost some ground both in Parliament and in the country, but that none of the opposition parties or groups picked it up.

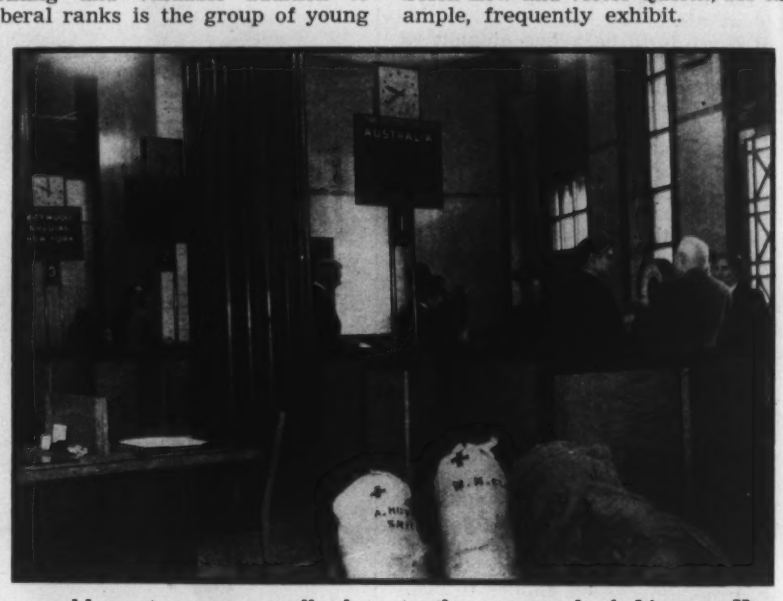
There were incidents in the House which were scored against the Government, not always fairly or by critics in full possession of the facts. The National Emergency Powers Act looked to many electors like an ill-advised attempt to hang on to power: actually, it was a commendable effort to regularize the ending of war powers and prevent the confusion which followed the First Great War. In detail, however, it was quite vulnerable: it sought more power than was necessary or politically wise. The two increases in the tariff were inconsequential over the broad picture of trade and tariffs—but they were singularly badly timed. The lecture read to the Commons about its place in the scheme of things may have been soundly based on constitutional authorities, but it did not conform to current political realities, and put the cabinet in a bad light. The raise in pay for M.P.'s is amply justified and will, I believe, pay the elector and the taxpayer big dividends in years to come, but it was maladroitly introduced and about as badly timed as possible.

Bracken's Record

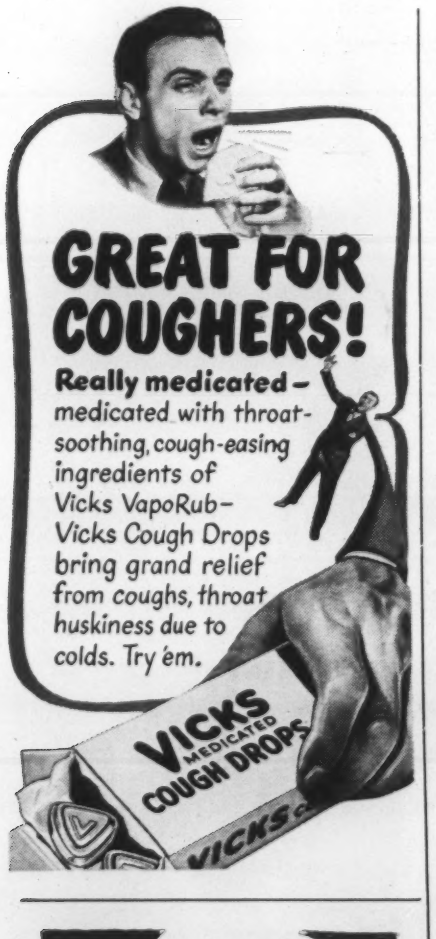
The Conservative party will be sizing up John Bracken's record for the session. It must be confessed he is no glamorous or spectacular political leader. A Meighen or a Bennett, offered the opportunities listed above, would have left the Government front benches a shambles before he was through. There are two serious handicaps about Mr. Bracken's position as party leader. He is a constructive man, a cooperator and conciliator (a good deal like Mackenzie King) and derives no pleasure from flaying a political opponent. The other difficulty is that Mr. Bracken's own political philosophy is much closer to Mr. Mackenzie King's than is that of many of Mr. King's own followers. It is hard to put much punch into criticism when privately you approve of most of the program.

This is true also of J. M. Macdonnell, who is, I suppose, the most valuable single acquisition to the House in the new Parliament. There are still die-hard tories in the Progressive Conservative party, but several of the leaders possess and proclaim a political philosophy which is practically indistinguishable from that of the rank-and-file Liberals. In the days of R.B., tariff and trade theories provided at least one clear-cut line between the two parties: now that is gone: Messrs. Bracken and Macdonnell are just as enthusiastic about multilateral trade on a freer basis as Mr. King, and perhaps more so than three or four members of Mr. King's cabinet.

To single out a few M.P.'s for special mention without a careful review of the whole House is perhaps unfair. In the C.C.F. ranks I am most impressed by the current performance of Angus MacInnis. The most striking and valuable addition to Liberal ranks is the group of young men from Quebec. Social Credit ranks have been greatly strengthened by the arrival of Solon Low. From the corner of the Gallery where I sit he and several of his colleagues appear to be worshipping false and even highly mischievous idols, but one can feel that, and still pay tribute to the capacity which Solon Low and Victor Quelch, for example, frequently exhibit.



The world must seem a small place to the personnel of Airways House at Hurn in Britain. Here planes take off daily for many distant lands.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THE WORLD TODAY

Clear Tasks of War Were Easier Than Complex Ones of Peace

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

So we come to the end of what must assuredly be reckoned one of the most momentous years in human history. We have defeated those enemies who pursued ancient ideas of oppression and slavery with the most modern technique, a task so clear, definite and compelling that most of the other peoples of the world could unite behind it.

Now we grapple with the less definite and infinitely more complicated tasks of trying to assure peace with justice, re-establish order and revive normal international trade. Here many methods and approaches may be argued, and are being argued, without the compelling deadline of war, which ultimately resolved all disputes on strategy and on political aims.

The breach in the "unity" of the victorious Allies and the apparent abandonment of the high principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter and the Moscow Declaration of 1943 have dismayed many and disgusted some. Yet it is a heartening fact that, in spite of all the spiritual fatigue and moral strain of a long war, with the terrible threat of the atomic bomb almost overshadowing our victory, a number of Allied leaders and their parliaments have risen with nobility to meet the supreme challenge to our civilization.

Bevin with his proposal for an elected world assembly, a true parliament of man; Truman, Attlee and King with their decision to turn over control of the atomic bomb to the United Nations Organization; Stassen with his call for the beginning of world government; Eden with his renunciation of the big power veto; the leaders of the three main Canadian parties with their willingness to transfer part of our national sovereignty to a world body; and the editor (to mention only one of many) of the *Christian Science Monitor*, with his proposal to give the world police force a start by turning over to it the job of occupation of Germany and Japan — all of these have helped to draw an inspiring blueprint of a new, peaceful world order.

Some Good Peace Steps

In the practical field, the United States and Canada, with their clothing collections and self-imposed rationing, and the United Nations as a whole with their vast UNRRA project have displayed the charity which could re-establish and strengthen faith in human brotherhood. And again, the British with their constantly renewed proposals of self-government to the people of India, and their pressure on the Dutch to negotiate with moderate Indonesians along the same lines, and the Americans with their moderate but firm reform of Japan and policy of unification in China have shown the restraint and wisdom which might solve the many pressing world problems.

Why is it then, that with the nobility of these proposals and the practical success in some fields peace seems to many to be a receding illusion, while some already accept with fatalism the prospect of everything coming to a final smash-up in 20, 30 or 40 years? Partly our difficulty in peace-making is man's familiar failure to achieve his highest goals.

The other outstanding difficulty is the gap between the ideals and aims of the Soviets and those of the Western world, and here again, particularly the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Many who wishfully hoped, or even believed, that this gap was being rapidly closed by the common association of war, have been forced reluctantly to recognize the truth by the events of the first half-year of "peace."

That is, that totalitarianism with its doctrine that what is good for the state is right, still reigns unrelieved in Russia.

We are dealing, in fact, with two worlds today, not one. No sensible person would attempt to proclaim that ours is all good and theirs all bad. Nevertheless there is a vast difference in our domestic and international policies. While we have done our best to see that people in the liberated countries have a chance to choose their own government by free election, the Soviets have done their best to fasten on the peoples within their reach one-party government with all the hated apparatus of a secret police, party militia and party-controlled tribunals of "justice."

While we have sought with compassion to sort out, care for and return home the unfortunate millions of displaced persons in Europe, the Soviets have brutally sliced off great territories from Poland and Germany and thrown a dozen million people homeless onto the roads.

Turkish "Sudetenland"

What is going on in the Baltic States is one of the great unknown tragedies of this war.

In Persia and Turkey the Soviets are following a pattern strikingly, amazingly similar to that which the Germans employed in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

A "New Democratic" party has been set up in Northern Persia, exactly as the Nazi party was established in Austria, though with even more ease since the territory is under the occupation of strong Soviet forces. Then, with the intimidating support of the Soviet press and radio, just as the Austrian Nazis had the support of the Reich press and radio, this puppet organization has declared the "autonomy" of this richest part of Persia, and has hastily established a "national" government there, before the Moscow conference of foreign ministers could discuss the problem.

Now, just as the Nazis after establishing themselves in Austria in March and April 1938, outflanking Czechoslovakia, made their first move in force against the latter country in May, the Soviets have come out with their demands on Turkey, hard upon the outflanking move in North Persia. Shades of the Sudetenland crisis! We learn suddenly from two spokesmen for the "Georgian Peoples' Republic" (which, incidentally, the Soviets took over from a Social Democratic government by military action in 1921) that the adjacent area of Turkey is "the ancient cradle of our people."

One could press further the differences between the two worlds. While we extend our great program of UNRRA aid, the overwhelming part of it going to countries in the Soviet-occupied zone because their need was judged more critical, the Soviets maintain huge armies in these very "liberated" countries, all eating off the land, and eating before the natives do.

I have mentioned before the chasm between their idea of a single-party, imposed government and ours of a freely-elected one. On the world level the gap between our ideas is quite as great. Theirs is the insistence on big-power veto, and on an organization which is intended to be little more than a tail to the big-power kite. They demand unanimity in world decisions, just as they have it at home, the "unanimity" of decisions handed down unquestioned from above.

Bevin's proposal for a world assembly elected by the people, an assembly which, controlling the atomic bomb, would have the final power, so warmly welcomed by the Anglo-American press, has been denounced by the Moscow press as "fascist."

That is the extent of the gap. Would we not do well then to recognize frankly, and in time, that we cannot set up a world organization which will have authority to act, free of single-nation veto; will be able to gradually acquire sovereignty of its own by abatement of the national sovereignty of its members; and will work towards the high ideals which we have set for it, if we try to include, and continue to compromise with, a nation imbued with such entirely different ideals, and following such different practices from ours?

There is no use saying that this would be an organization directed against Russia. We have shown to what limits we are prepared to go to win her cooperation and certainly we cannot abandon our principles any further to do this and fool ourselves that we are achieving any good end.

I venture to say that if the Western world went ahead and built up the kind of organization which the discussions at San Francisco and in London have shown it wants, the Soviet Union would feel just as uncomfortable outside of it, as Spain does in her present isolation.

Then we might find that the present Soviet policies are far less immutable than many people assume, and fear. Let no one think that the Soviet Government is unique in the world in having no post-war problems. It has an immense task of reconstruction to carry out in Western Russia. And it cannot postpone indefinitely (while pursuing, for instance, the announced projects of building "the biggest navy in the world" and developing atomic energy) raising the standard of living of the people.

Russ Domestic Problems

We have had just a glimpse of the morale problem which this long-delayed improvement has created among Red Army soldiers who have found that peasants and workers in even the meanest and smallest countries of Europe lived better than did the people of the vaunted Soviet Union.

That very able writer on Soviet affairs, John Scott, who spent several years as an engineer on the Magnitogorsk project, gave, in the Dec. 3 issue of *Life*, the illuminating confession of a Soviet colonel in Berlin as to the large number of desertions which this discovery had caused among the Red Army troops.

Millions of others will carry this news back home with them. The Soviet Government will assuredly have to do something to remedy the situation. It will need peace for such a program. It might even be forced to abandon the policy of world civil war, enunciated once again on the recent Revolution anniversary by the influential Vishinsky.

Vishinsky denounced the "nonsense" about peaceful reform of the bourgeois world, and reaffirmed the need for "revolutionary struggle" to "smash the bourgeois state apparatus" (which is their bad name for our liberal way of life) "in the fires of battle."

This challenge forces us to ponder whether we can really serve the free world which we believe in by constantly compromising with, and strengthening the hand of, a government which is pursuing in effect a policy of world civil war.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Let's Make the Parliamentary Hired Man Work For His Money

By B. K. SANDWELL

WELL, gentle reader, I have just raised my hired man's wages by two thousand good hard uninflated almost-pre-war-purchasing-power simoleons per annum; and believe me he is going to work for it.

I call him my hired man, but he is really the hired man of all the electors of one of the larger Toronto federal ridings. I am going to see that all the electors, or at least as many of them as I can influence, make him work for his two thousand bucks of found money.

And I say that I have just raised his wages, but the fact is that he raised them himself. That is one of the things I hire him to do, to fix his own wages. I hired him at the old rate that has been current for his job for the last ten years or so, but among the first things that he did was to legislate that his wages should be two thousand dollars more, and that without any deduction for income tax. He never asked me about it. He never asked anybody in our electoral division. Nobody, so far as I can find out, asked anybody in any electoral division whether they wanted to pay two thousand bucks more for the services of their Member of Parliament.

Call for Tenders

It seems to me that he might have told us something about it at the time of the general election at which I helped to hire him. If he had told us then that he was going to demand two thousand dollars more wages, I suspect that one of the other candidates would have offered to do the job at the old rate, and I would certainly have voted for the lowest tender. If no candidate had offered at the old rate I would have gone into the game myself and I will bet that I could have been elected. I would have offered to return the two thousand dollars if it were voted to me, and I would not have returned it to the Dominion Treasury, where it would get distributed around among some six or eight million taxpayers who wouldn't get much per capita; I would have paid it direct to the electors in my riding, no matter whether any particular elector voted for me or not.

(Of course I realize that that would have been scabbing. I should have been violating the rules of Local No. 1 of the Amalgamated Union of Elected Legislators of Canada, and very likely I should have been picketed and maybe blackjacked, and possibly all the other legislators at Ottawa would have gone on strike demanding that Parliament throw me out. But it would have been rather fun.)

However, to get back to my hired man. (Excuse me, I just couldn't help that!) I still don't think he was overpaid at the old rate that he signed on at. If he is going to get that two grand on top of that, I propose to see that he earns it. Gentle reader, you too have a hired man, if you are an elector of the Dominion of Canada. Join me in my great campaign for seeing that Members of Parliament earn their pay.

Up to now I have never bothered my Member of Parliament more than once in two or three years—except perhaps by what I write in SATURDAY NIGHT, and that is not just myself bothering him, but the many thousands of readers of this journal who, he suspects, may possibly be thinking the same things but not getting them into print. So far as writing him letters is concerned, about once in three years. So far as telephoning him is concerned, never. So far as sending him postcards is concerned, as Mr. George McCullagh used to urge us to do, never.

But all that is going to be changed. I think it was a mistake anyhow, though made with the best of intentions. I think that the fact that I never came around and watched him on the job, so to speak, led him to forget that he was my hired man. Being a hired man myself I know how easy it is to get into bad habits when the boss doesn't keep a pretty watchful eye on you.

So from now on I am going to write my hired man at least once a week. They are going to be the kind of letters that I can show to my fellow-electors in my big Toronto riding, if he doesn't answer them, and say: "Look what a lazy and rude and inefficient blighter this Member of ours must be when he can't find time to answer such a forceful and informative and important letter as this!" So he will have to answer them, and to answer them he will have to read them.

Telephone Calls Too

Then too he usually comes home for week-ends. I am going to telephone him every week-end to ask him if he received my letter of the previous Tuesday and what he has to say about it. And as he will never be able to remember what it was about—I shall get a totally new subject every week—I shall proceed to read him the carbon copy over the phone. And if I can get about thirty of my fellow-electors to do the same he will eventually be afraid to return to Toronto for his week-ends and will have to stay in Ottawa and attend sittings and committees on Fridays and Saturdays and Mondays.

And that reminds me that I don't think he spends as much time in the House as a man getting two thousand dollars a year more than I intended to pay him ought to spend. There are three daily newspapers that circulate in my electoral division, and each has a representative in the press gallery. I propose to ask these gentlemen to keep tabs on my hired man, to punch the clock for him, so to speak, when he comes in and goes out, and to publish his time schedule in their respective papers. I have no doubt that almost every electoral division can get somebody to look after its representatives in the same way. And I am quite sure that there are not twenty in the more than two hundred members of the House of Commons who would like to have their time schedule of attendance in the House published—not after they have voted themselves two annual grand free of income tax.

Then there is the little matter of patronage. Never in my life, so far as I can recall, have I ever asked my Member of Parliament to get a government job for anybody. (Most of the people I know don't want government jobs anyhow, except Ambassadorships and delegateships in UNO and UNRRA, and to get them you have to write to somebody higher up than a mere M.P.) But from now on I propose to make nominations for every position that I can hear of that comes up for political distribution, and to write letters deploring every appointment that is given to anybody who isn't one of my nominees. In other words I am going to begin to take an interest in the government of the country. And will my Member be sorry he ever got me started!

For Snooty Members

There is one other thing that I may resort to, that is almost too mean to tell you about; but if your Member is particularly lazy or particularly snooty it is not a bad idea. As you know, anything can be sent through the mails to Members of Parliament postage free, if addressed to the House of Commons. As you also know, used safety razor blades are extraordinarily hard to get rid of. Why not send all your used safety razor blades, nicely wrapped up so as to look like tributes of affection and esteem, to your Member of Parliament?

Start the New Year right. Let your M.P. know that 1946 is going to be a year of hard work for parliamentarians. Write to him today—and I don't care whether you make it cheerful or not. *He* has something to be cheerful about; maybe you haven't.

I haven't said anything about senators. They don't belong to the Amalgamated Union of Elected Legislators, but they muscled in on the union's deal and got themselves two grand apiece out of it on threat of holding up the whole transaction. But for several reasons I don't feel so anxious to make them work for it. In the first place, their raise is subject to income tax, and they are mostly so rich that the tax will take almost the whole raise. In the second place they are mostly so old that any additional work would kill them, and they would be replaced by younger men who would have to be bought out with expensive annuities when the Senate is abolished. And in the third place they have never had the effrontery to suggest that an increase in their pay would produce better Senators; they *know* that nothing will ever make the Senate better than it is, and they offer no excuse for their grab except that they want more money. I can respect that.

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Heartland of Western Ontario From Earliest Times Onward

GRAND RIVER, by Mabel Dunham. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

REFUGEES, after years of harrying by political and religious bullies, came to a forest wilderness in Upper Canada, tamed it by incredible labors, made it a garden and ultimately turned their small market-hamlets into notable industrial cities. How it was done is the theme of this book which follows-on after "The Trail of the Conestoga" by the same author. Advocates of restricted immigration in these days, when refugees abound, must explain away the prosperity of the heartland of Southern Ontario before making many converts among intelligent people.

Miss Dunham shows in detail the reason why the first break in the wilderness was a grant to the Mohawk Indians of six miles on each side of the Grand River from Erie to its source. She touches also upon the generosity of Joseph Brant who was too free in granting parts of this land to white speculators. These had a habit of buying without paying and thus tangling-up the ownership when settlers came in. She explains the errors of early surveyors who, aiming for the Thames landed at the upper Grand and follows the history of Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Goderich and the smaller communities about them.

The book is carefully done from the historical point of view and makes pleasant reading, though sometimes over-sentimental.

The Humorous Professor

LAST LEAVES, by Stephen Leacock. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.35.)

Here is a collection of short essays or pieces-for-the-papers written by Leacock in his last years. The serious themes, such as the place of gold in international trade, or the British Empire, or the relations of Canada and the United States are lighted with wit, and its close neighbor, horse-sense. The lighter subjects are — just Leacock, and therefore delightful.

The chief value of this book is in the biographical introduction by the humorist's niece and former secretary, Barbara Nimmo.

Modernist Sonnets

STRANGE TEMPE, Poems by Margaret Crosland. (Fortune Press, London, 5 s)

MANY of the poems in this collection are sonnets of a modernist type. That is to say, the rigid rules of this old and noble form, governing rhythm-patterns and end-rhymes, are often ignored. Only the octet followed by a sextet are adopted. Still they have grace and charm. Here is a sample:

"Let us take counsel now with great lovers,
who trod the thorny penance-land of parting
yet triumphed, and strode proudly the hills of hurting
and want. I will learn some comfort, moving
in secret talk with Deirdre or Iseult,
while you consult with Abelard or call
Dante in aid. Then Bethune or Rudel
will sing us peace when other speech is cold.

Against the time when tuneless rote or cracking
parchment fall from our hands, the virelai
falter in the hall, may this tenson
keep us close, leading our life in canzon
sure, until the heart's sure hawthorn waking
from our grief gleam hopeful aubade to our joy."

The prevailing theme is of the lovelorn finding a strange pride in their suffering.

Mental Gymnastics

THE CREATIVE MIND, by Henri Bergson. (McLeod, $4.75)

TIME is the constant in all life; time and change. But the philosophers before Henri Bergson contemplated man without reference to time; as "being" rather than as "becoming." That is to say, he was considered as "at rest' an infinite number of times, like the static pictures on a movie film, the movement itself being ignored. (One thinks of the calculus; getting in between fractions infinitely small.)

If movement is the central fact of man's living and thinking, his past and future are one, and memory is not a mighty filing-system of sensations but a fixing of attention on the experience necessary for future action. For the present is momentary and can be ignored. Only the past and future influence thought.

It's a difficult conception, but interesting, the corollaries are so varied. A common and unkind criticism is that some individual man is "living in the past." Everybody is. The present is too short even to consider; it's a vanishing concept. For if you pronounce the word "cat" you must be remembering the first sound made and projecting by imagination the final sound.

Bergson rejects the idea that man's completion is in his reasoning power. The inductive and deductive processes aid the search for objective truth but are insufficient in the subjective field. The full nature of thought cannot be wholly disclosed by an effects-to-causes procedure. Otherwise one might find a complete explanation for a Beethoven symphony or a Shakespeare play. The mind creating an art masterpiece has an intuitive understanding, greater in degree though not in kind than the intuitions of all men. For as a great Apostle wrote, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit . . . neither can he know them for they are spiritually discerned." Perhaps the error of the New Psychology lies here or hereabout.

This book is in two parts; a general Introduction to or summary of the Bergson principles, and then a reprinting of selected articles or lectures elaborating phases of them.

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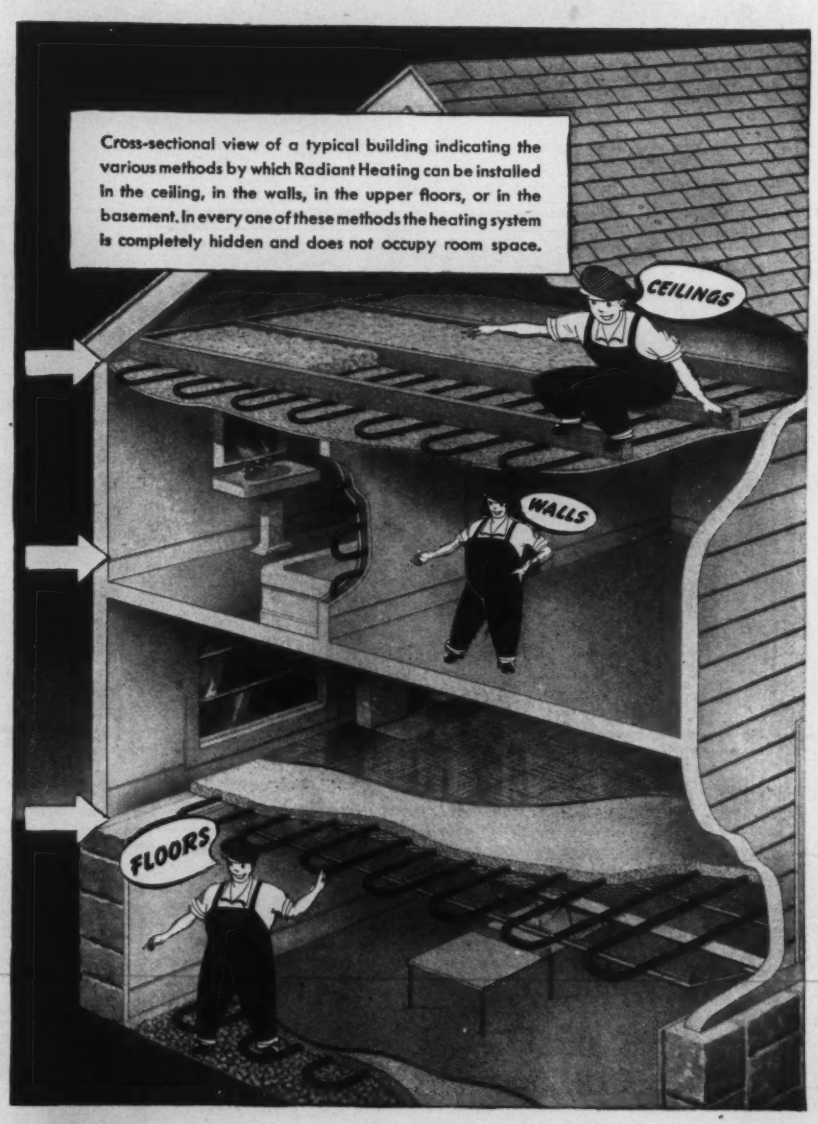
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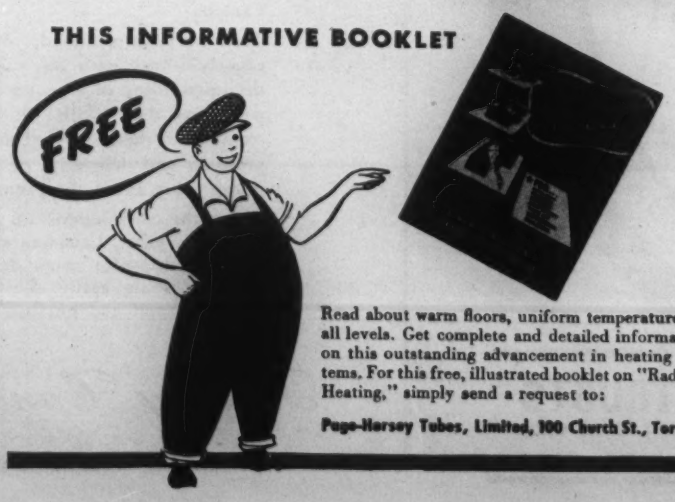

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Yuletide Colors All Programs; Symphony Musicians at Play

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THERE was an unusual abundance of music in the week before Christmas and practically all of it savored of the season; whether in the distinguished carol programs arranged by many choir-masters, or the largely patronized concerts in Massey Hall.

The "Christmas Box Symphony" initiated by T.S.O. about a decade ago, has now become so popular an institution that regular supporters often are replaced by a public which never attends serious concerts. They come for the funny "stunts" and are amply rewarded, for when T.S.O. personnel set out to romp they romp to good purpose.

Recognition of the religious side of the Feast of the Nativity was not lacking either. Sir Ernest had arranged a distinguished "Medley of Christmas Carols" beautifully played and leading up to "Good King Wenceslas" sung by the audience. The second part which was broadcast opened with carols by St. Simon's Boys' Choir, trained by E. S. Lewis a learned authority on that branch of music. The boys, fine in tone and quality have a large repertory of such lyrics, of which three of the choicest were given; after which the boys (their voices soaring in the Willan descant) led the audience in "The First Nowell." The latter has become the most popular of all carols, though quite unknown to Canadians until within this century.

The fun was fresh and exhilarating; the main contributor was Anna Russell, a Canadian to whom recognition has come somewhat slowly but who is probably the most brilliant and resourceful of our women entertainers. The spirit of mirth within her bubbles forth in unexpected ways; and it is obvious that she could not burlesque the art of song so well if she did not understand it through serious study. She is also unique in ability to take command of a vast audience from the first moment of her entrance with the queenly air of a real prima donna.

Her first skit "Finale from Act 13, 'La Gogonzola'," was a burlesque on the supper scene of Puccini's "La Tosca" which ends with the slaying of Scarpia by the heroine. It has a famous detail originally devised by Sardou for Sarah Bernhardt, when Tosca places candles beside the body of her victim. Anna Russell made it excruciatingly funny. Later on she did amazing things with a strangely resourceful voice, in Verdi's "Caro Nome", beloved of all coloraturas. The cadenza with flute obbligato had a bassoon obbligato instead; it was indeed a merry mind which thought of doing it that way.

Space forbids details of all the other amusing things contrived. One of the happiest was a Fantasy "Jingles All the Way" arranged by Howard Cable on theme tunes of "soap operas" and other well-known broadcasts. I myself am not very familiar with them, but ladies in my neighborhood seemed to know them all. Another stunt was that of the "Sumbach Sisters" dressed to represent Siamese twins in a voluminous Mother Hubbard. They played a violin solo, one holding the instrument and doing the left hand technique; the other the bowing. It may have looked easy but was immensely difficult. Though elaborately disguised, the culprits were two of the ablest violinists in T.S.O. Elie Spivak and Harold Sumberg.

"Poet And Peasant"

In the old days of vaudeville Von Suppe's tuneful overture "Poet and Peasant" stood punishment of various kinds, but was always a hardy victim. It has seldom had a more riotous rendering than on this occasion, when Paul Scherman (in the absence off-stage of Sir Ernest) usurped the podium. One of his gallant acts was to escort the only woman in the first violins, Pearl Palmaison to the concert master's desk. Later when Sir Ernest at the point of a pistol recovered his post she was sent back supposedly weeping to her usual seat. Fisticuffs among the orchestra added to the excitement of the occasion. Certainly the musicians enjoy romping like children once a year.

A Merry "Pop."

At the "Pop" which occurred three days later a number of the light works which, though "legitimately" played gave gaiety to the "Christmas Box" were repeated. They included Johann Strauss's effervescent overture to "Gypsy Baron", Benjamin's "Jamaican Rhumba" and Morton Gould's brilliant and ingenious arrangement of Jessel's "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" which brought back memories of Chauve Souris from Moscow. At the "POP" this last was part of a group which included Herbert's "March of the Toys" and Debussy's "Golliwog's Cake-Walk,"—all played with clean spontaneous rhythm. Haydn's "Toy Symphony" was a feature of both concerts. Numbers by Bizet and Jarnefelt (brother-in-law of Sibelius) were also heard and finally one of the most irresistible of modern works, the Prelude and Fugue from Weinberger's "Schwanda the Bag Piper".

The featured number was Prokofieff's symphonic fairy tale "Peter and the Wolf" originally composed to acquaint children with the identity of various wind instruments. It is known to millions who could not name any other of the composer's works. Above all it demands a fine and expressive voice for the reading of the tale; and it is unlikely that it has ever had a better rendering than that of Frank Willis of C.B.C. whose beautiful speaking tones and tasteful delivery have been known to listeners throughout Canada from the earliest days of national broadcasting.

• •

ARS LONGA

WE SEEK beyond each goal we win
Some vision vaguely felt,
And build dim crypts to worship in
Yet seldom long have knelt.

Unsatisfied, we grope and press
To reach some failing gleam,
Some long-eluding loveliness,
Some glory lost in dream.

And having toiled and moiled and sought
Perfection's fabled fruit,
We learn, at last, how Art is not
The goal, but the pursuit.

ARTHUR STRINGER

DEATHS

Miss Mabel E. Hay, Dean of Women at the Toronto Normal School, died on Sunday, Dec. 16, at the Toronto General Hospital. A brief service was conducted at Thompson's Funeral Home on Monday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Geo. Pidgeon, assisted by Rev. E. A. Thomson. Following the service, the remains left for Campbellford where the funeral was held on Wednesday, Dec. 19 from her family residence. She leaves to mourn her loss, two sisters, Lillian and Winnifred and a brother, Lewis.

A scene from the Ballet "The Big Top," to be presented by the Volkoff Canadian Ballet at Eaton Auditorium in two performances, Dec. 28 and 31.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Censure Debate Proved British House of Commons' Good Humor

By P. O'D.

THE great Censure Debate has come and gone. There were two days of parliamentary tilting in the very best and most impressive style, with many distinguished champions breaking their lances and wielding their maces with terrific gusto and determination. There was a tremendous sound of splintering and banging and of raucous cheering from the participants. It was altogether a most exhilarating passage-at-arms, but more than a little suggestive of a battle in a mediaeval pageant, where no one gets hurt and everyone knows in advance which side is going to win.

Now that it is all over, and the serried host of the Government majority has rolled smoothly and irresistibly over the Opposition, a good many people are asking themselves what was the object of staging such a battle at all, and thus wasting two days which might have been put to much better and more practical purpose.

If it was intended to frighten the Socialist stalwarts, it conspicuously failed. They are stout fellows, who enjoy a shindy as much as anyone; and only a very partisan onlooker would say that they did not give an excellent account of themselves in this one. In fact, I am not at all sure that they didn't have the best of it—quite apart from the final voting.

If it was intended to arouse the fighting spirit of the Opposition and give an answer to those critics who have said that there was a lot too much conciliation and appeasement among its members, it may have had some effect. But surely going out and deliberately throwing yourself under a steam-roller is an odd way of developing or displaying the combative instinct.

If, as seems probable, the chief purpose was to arouse the country to the dangers involved in the Socialist policies, it came too soon—by many months. There is no use shouting "wolf!" until it is quite clear that it really is a wolf and not just a new kind of sheep-dog. The Government hasn't had time to show what it can do, whether for good or ill. Until it has had such a chance this sort of attack is really directed, not against them, but against the electorate that put them in. And there is no political profit in that.

One thing the debate did make clear, and that is the amazing good humor of that astonishing body, the British House of Commons. Things were said that in almost any other legislative assembly in the world would have led to offended members dashing down the gangways and settling the business on the mat under the Treasury table.

But not at Westminster, where an insult is apparently regarded as a form of humor. When Winston Churchill described his pet aversion, Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, as likely to be as great a calamity to the country in time of peace as he had been "a squalid nuisance in time of war," the whole House roared with delight—including Bevan himself! What a place!

Danger of Epidemics

One of the reasons generally given—besides those of a purely humanitarian sort—for anxiety about conditions in Germany and other war-ravaged countries this winter is the danger of epidemics. Germs do not respect international frontiers; and the Channel, however effective as a tank-trap, would hardly be a sufficient barrier against typhus or influenza, for instance.

As a result a good many people have been worrying about the possibility of serious outbreaks of disease in this country—especially influenza, remembering the terrible epidemic which swept the world at the end of the First German War. This anxiety has certainly not been lessened by a recent leading article in the British Medical Journal, which says of influenza that "the odds would appear to be weighted in favor of an outbreak of epidemic proportions in the spring"—meaning next spring.

The B.M.J. is a publication of the very highest standing in its own field, and what it says must be treated with respect. At the same time, this sort of warning is not a good line of talk at the present time. Though the B.M.J. is addressed, not to the general public, but to the medical profession, such warnings are immediately quoted throughout the Press of the country, with the result that nervous people are frightened half out of their wits.

It is therefore very reassuring to have some good blunt speech from the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, Sir William Jameson. He says that there are always risks of epidemics as an aftermath of war, but that it is stupid—yes, "stupid"—to worry about epidemics that may never occur.

He doesn't say there won't be a bad outbreak of it—no one can say that—but he advises people to take just the normal precautions they would take naturally, and, for the rest, to get as much exercise in the open air as they can. It sounds like common sense.

Lord Lang of Lambeth

Lord Lang of Lambeth, who has just died at the age of 81, was a very remarkable man, and came of a very remarkable family. His father was Moderator of the Church of Scotland, as was also his brother. He himself was head of the Church of England. It is surely a unique family record.

Lord Lang was the sort of man, handsome, scholarly, a brilliant speaker, a born administrator who might have become almost anything he chose—Lord Chancellor, for he was a barrister before he became a parson, or a leader in business, or even Prime Minister, if he had gone into politics. He preferred to become Archbishop of Canterbury, and did.

Queen Victoria, whose honorary chaplain he became, took a keen personal interest in him and his work. He was then vicar of Portsea, the largest parish in England, just across the water from Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, where in her later years, the Queen spent so much of her time. He had 20 curates to assist him in his very onerous duties, and Queen Victoria is said to have suggested to him that he would get on much better if he had 19 curates—and a wife.

"Ah, but you see, ma'am," said Lang, "I can always get rid of a curate." And in spite of this regal encouragement, he never married.

Professor Laski Again

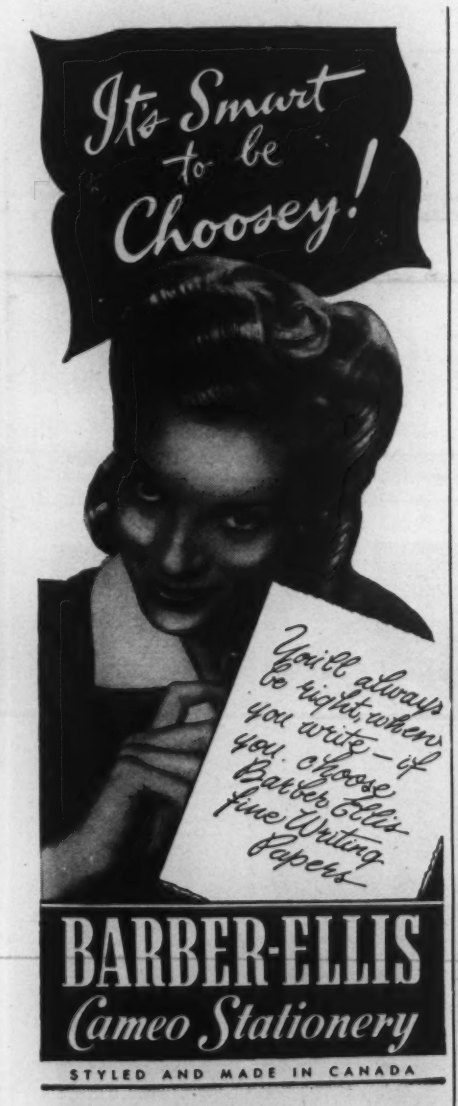
When I was a small boy, years and years and even aeons ago, a popular form of toy used to be little celluloid figures of men with a rounded and weighted bottom. No matter how hard you slapped them over, they immediately bobbed up again. In fact, the harder you slapped the quicker they came back. I don't know if they are still made, but it doesn't matter. We don't need them. We have Prof. Laski.

No man in British public life has been slapped so hard and so often as he. In his own Socialist Party he has been deprecated and disowned and generally sat on. What his political leaders say about him in public is bad enough. What they say to him in private must be the sort of thing to frizzle the forelock. But nothing can daunt him or stop him.

In the last week or so he has attacked the Salazar regime in Portugal—Allies of course, but what of that?—he has taken the Government to task for its policy in India, for its intervention in Java, he has attacked the Dutch, the B.B.C., the Press.

"I can say what I like," says Prof. Laski in effect. "I am not the head of the Labor Government, but the head of the Labor Party. I am a private individual." But that, of course, is nonsense.

Anyway, he is having a lot of fun, and furnishing a lot to the rest of us—but not to Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin, I fancy.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WORLD OF WOMEN

Delivering the Morning Paper Is Art Too, Thank You, Mr. Spivak

By DORA SANDERS CARNEY

IN THE distance the alarm clock went off, was smothered. Four-thirty and the ten-year-old son would be getting up for his morning paper route. It was his own idea, for he wanted to buy a bicycle, and he'd been doing it now for a month. Proudly I snuggled into my pillow, with one ear alert for his uprising.

There was a faint sound in the doorway, and a whisper, "Mum!"

"Yes, Jim?"

"You know that ankle I hurt last night? It's awful stiff, and hurts like anything. It's a cinch I can't pedal up those hills this morning."

His father roused himself. "What's all this? What do you intend to do about it?"

Jim said, "Well, if I don't turn up Ken will take the route. I'll lose seventy-five cents, but it's my own money." There was a chill, unhappy silence. Such problems for half-past four in the morning! I found the words.

"It isn't just the money, Jim. It's a question of not falling down on the job. When you have something to do, you do it if you possibly can, no matter what."

"Quite right," said Jim's father.

I went on, "There's one way we can possibly do it, and that is for me to get up and drive you round in the car."

"Stay where you are," said Father. "I'll take him." However, I pointed out that I could rest during the day, while he, at the office, couldn't, so thankfully he settled back to sleep, and Jim and I went out into the morning.

A fat moon shone brassily, and in the east the morning star gleamed with a defiant brilliance. Now and then a rooster crowed. In our district, the papers are delivered from the down-town office to a small sub-station, where the dozen or so boys fold them compactly before delivering them to the scattered and garden-girt houses.

"It'll take me an hour at least to fold them," Jim worried, "and what'll you do all that time? If you come in you'll hear some awful swearing."

Thump And Chuck

"Wouldn't it save time if you brought them to the car flat, and folded them as we drove along?" He thought that a good idea, and a few minutes later was settled in the back seat, thumping and whacking the papers while we drove towards his route.

"Got to thump 'em," he explained, "or they come unfolded when you chuck 'em."

"Do you have to chuck them?"

"Oh, sure! You couldn't stop at every house and walk up to the porch, that would take *hours!* You're supposed to porch them if you can, but some houses are so far back it's all right if you lay them in the gate. Sometimes they fall in a flower bed or on the lawn, but as long as they're in sight and it's a fine day, people don't mind. On wet days you *have* to porch them." Thump, thump, bang-whack, he folded noisily. "Sundays are the worst day. The Sunday papers are so big, with the funnies, you know, they're hard to fold. Then, too, they take up so much room we have to make several trips. Last Sunday I had to take mine in three loads, and George Menton who has a big route, took five. That's why we're always late on Sundays."

We reached his route, and he began to "chuck". I stopped the car when he told me to, and he climbed out carrying four or five folded papers. He limped along the pavement, and as he came abreast of the houses that subscribed to his paper, he aimed for the porch or front steps. Sometimes he made it, sometimes he missed. At the last house in that group, there was a chink of bottles. As he climbed back into the car, he informed me,

"It's every newsboy's aim to knock over at least two milk bottles every morning. Sometimes two or three are put out, and then it's fun to try and knock 'em all down with one shot. That's good sport."

"A shortage of glass," I demurred.

A Few Hints

"Oh sure," he said, "we don't break any. At least I haven't—yet. Watch me porch this one. They're old crabs who live here. It isn't enough to porch it, you have to lay it on the doormat. One of these days I'm expecting them to ask us to put it through the open window on the bedside table. Then they'll crab because we don't unfold it and prop it up for them to read!—Wasn't that neat? That's all just here. We turn at the next corner."

Between stops he thumped industriously, and chatted. "I'll show you the big police dog, he knows me now. When I whistle he jumps up, runs to the gate, picks the paper up in his mouth and carries it to the verandah. I'll show you where the good cherries were, and if you want a drink there's a good garden tap a little farther on. Now this house I always take special pains. The man told me when I collected that his wife is sick and the bang of the paper wakes her up. So I walk up and lay it on the mat."

He did so, opening and shutting the gate with extreme caution. But a few houses down the street he suddenly looked up into a tree and cackled loudly. I ssssh-ed maternally. He said the old hens roosted up there, and he was just wishing them good morning. He pointed out a house that had given him much trouble, because the sweet peas grew so thickly around the porch. Try as he might, he *could* not get the paper through those sweet peas! Now thank goodness they were over, and the airway to the porch was free and open. He said that in another house the man had given him several hints when he collected. "He was awful nice and gave me quite a few hints."

"What sort of hints?"

The Determined Dog

"Well, for instance, not to put the paper on the roof! The last boy was always roofing it, and the man had to have a special long stick to pull them down. We're not supposed to roof them. I haven't roofed one yet!"

We reached the house where the police dog lived. He said he often lost a paper here, for the gardens were narrow and sometimes the paper went over the fence into the neighbor's yard. He couldn't go and pick it up, for the dog wouldn't let him touch it—he'd sail over the fence like nothing!—so there was nothing for it but to chuck a second into the dog's own yard. The big dog was asleep on the top step, but at Jim's whistle sprang to his feet, and stood, alert and eager, his tail a taut and pointed curve.

Jim "chucked"—the paper fell short, on the wrong side of the fence. Jim groaned. He took a step forward to retrieve it, but the dog gave a low short yelp and bounded down to an easy jumping distance from the fence. Then he stood still, with a low expressive growl. I wouldn't have touched that paper on a bet. Jim came back for his spare, for the paper, on the wrong property, wasn't "delivered". He "chucked" the spare. As it sailed over the fence it unfolded and fell at the big dog's feet in scattering sheets. "What dog-goned luck!" moaned Jim. "If a wind comes up, I'll get a kick from here tomorrow!"

We drove on, subdued, and the big dog watched us go.

Par On Milk Route

House after house after house. The valleys filled slowly with mauve and rosy mists, then turned to gold dust as the sun came up. Roosters crowed, hens began to cackle, birds to sing. Now and then we saw a figure stirring through a window, and this gave him a chuckle. At one little cottage an "old crab" lived who insisted that the paper be placed in the mail box! "I saw him looking through the window, and thought I'd put on a show. So when I had the paper in the box, I made it a nice low bow!"

House after house. We passed two milk wagons whose drivers called a greeting. The route was nearly finished. Jim aimed for the last porch but one—the paper sailed up and up and up, and came down on the shingles of the projecting sun-room. Jim's mouth dropped open. Then he decided to swagger it off. "Boy!" he grinned at me. "I sure roofed that one!" He climbed complacently into the back seat. "They can't say I didn't deliver it!"

"You haven't delivered it if it's on the roof! How will they get it down? Come on, take this other paper and put it on the porch and we'll get another for the last house."

"You can't get another at this time of day, all the stores are closed, and I've used up my spare. I can't miss three-nineteen, they're awful crabs. I'll get a kick tomorrow in red ink, and thirty points cancelled!"

"You can't leave these people with their paper on the roof," I insisted. "Come on, put this other one on the porch, and we'll get another for three-nineteen if we have to go home and take it from our own porch."

That is what we did, hoping fervently that a store would open somewhere before Father woke up and demanded the morning's news. At least, I hoped fervently. Jim, his route completed, was in highest spirits again. "See that!" he gloated. "Boy, I wish those people would take the morning paper!"

"Why ever those people?"

"Didn't you notice? Eight milk bottles! What a chance that would be! Eight at one shot!"

But I felt quite dissatisfied. He didn't have the right attitude, somehow. There was something wrong in this business of blithely "roofing it", or "laying it in a flower bed". I was still unsatisfied when the postman brought our weekly paper as I was finishing my quiet after-breakfast—after the hurly-burly—cup of coffee. I read the columns on music. Mr. Elie Spivak had played in Boston. I read that again. Then I took the

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G.6a

paper out to the sundeck where Jim and his brother and two sisters were playing elevator with a length of clothesline and the kitchen tray. I called him and we sat together on the railing.

"Listen to this," I said. "But first, you know, don't you, that whatever you're doing, planting potatoes or playing a violin or delivering the paper, it's all really the same thing—a job to be done as well as you know how. He agreed. Then I read to him what Mr. Tryout of the *Christian Science Monitor* had said of Mr. Spivak's playing, as reported by Mr. Hector Charlesworth. "The violinist took no chances at display, and put on none of the exhibitionist's manner. Consequently, he made no slips of execution, fell into no inaccuracies of intonation, nor in any particular failed to carry out his intentions."

Jim was listening attentively, being himself six months old on the violin. "You see what it means?" I asked. "In other words, Mr. Spivak didn't try to play as the others might, or to save himself trouble, or to act smart. He *porched every note!* Now I want you, from now on, to do your paper route as carefully and perfectly as Mr. Spivak played the Russian concerto in Boston."

His clear blue eyes met mine steadily. "Yes Mom, I see."

"You'll try?"

"Yes, I'll remember.'

So I went back to finish my coffee, silently thanking Mr. Spivak, and Mr. Tryout, and Mr. Hector Charlesworth.

Miss Wilma Tait of Toronto, who recently was elected to the office of National President of the Canadian Women's Press Club. Miss Tait is Editor of "Canadian Home Journal."

Hats Off to Shoes: Connoisseurs of Footwear Avid Collectors

By EMILY HORRICKS

EVERYONE knows about Women and Hats.

The subject has been explored, analyzed, written about, lampooned and cartooned for many years. The Hat-Buying Woman is now a stock figure in our national life and literature. She appears in novels, in psychology textbooks, in the movies, in joke books, in comic strips. We are thoroughly familiar with her reactions in any given situation. We know, for instance, that it is impossible for her to pass a hat shop or millinery department without going in "just to try some on". We know that when she feels low or has a headache, she can be revived instantly and completely by buying a new and preferably "silly" hat.

If her husband leaves her, she consoles herself with a particularly expensive model.

To her, buying a hat is a joy, a release, a safety-valve. In short, a cure for everything from fallen arches to a broken heart.

The trouble is, the public is now apt to believe that the Hat-Buying Woman is All Women. It will probably come in the nature of a revelation to many people to learn that there is another large class of women, so far unsung and unpublicized, but numerically almost as great.

This class is at the other extreme (or if you like puns—the other extremity) from the Hat-Buying Woman.

Another Matter

She is the Shoe-Buying Woman. And to her, if you can believe it, the annual purchase of a respectable head covering is a grim chore, put off as long as possible and only performed at all from the pressure of public opinion. She usually buys the first hat she tries on, not because she likes it, but from a cowardly desire to "get it over with".

Particularly flagrant and hardened examples of the latter class have even been known to ignore the hints and jibes of their hat conscious friends, and simply go on wearing their old and perfectly good chapeau for season after season.

But shoes. Ah, that is another matter! She can always persuade herself that she really needs a new pair of shoes for a special occasion or to set off a certain costume. Her neatly ranked shoe-bags and racks at home display neat oxfords, slim pumps, stubby tan brogues, evening slippers, sandals, spike soled golf shoes, clumsy ski boots, and dainty house slippers.

Ah yes, but the street shoes are brown and she must buy a similar pair in black to match her coat. And the suede pumps are lovely but she should have ones with higher heels for after-five parties.

Any Excuse

Then, of course, it is necessary to get a whole shoe wardrobe for summer. One pair of soft white bucko for dress wear, with real leather heels. One pair of clogs or sandals for the beach. And the rest just play shoes. On these she feels she can really let herself go—play shoes are so cheap. So she indulges in a riot of red, blue and yellow wedgies to complement her cotton dresses.

In short, the Shoe-Fancier gets much the same satisfactions from her mania as the Hat-Addict does from hers. But there is this difference. The Hat-Hound buys new hats and discards the old ones. The Shoe-Shopper just keeps on collecting shoes. There are several reasons for this. Hats are more perishable, and they go out of style more quickly. Shoes mellow with age.

Not that the Shoe-Shopper keeps her acquisitions forever. Every year she reluctantly parts with a pair of too pointed pumps, or cherished oxfords that have finally begun to crack. But the true example of her class never discards good leather brogues because the soles are worn. She takes them to the little shoe-repair shop on the corner and has them half-soled. Because she knows that good leather only becomes more beautiful with wear and many polishings.

And that brings me to another characteristic of the genuine Shoe-Addict. She learns to take care of her boots and shoes herself and delights in doing it. Like a skier with a kit-full of special waxes, she becomes versed in the merits and application of saddle-soap and rubber-dubbin, of neutral cream and suede buffers. She also experiments with shoe trees for her collection, and shoe cabinets to hold them.

I know a lady who has decided to take up horseback riding, for the sole and sufficient reason that it will give her an excuse for owning a pair of riding boots. They, she feels, are the ultimate in footwear. She grows lyrical when she talks about the soft brown gleam of the supple leather, their molded shape, the glove-like fit, the artistic workmanship.

And does anyone know where she could buy an old-fashioned boot-jack?

THE LOST POET

Forlorn he lived and as the lean years passed
He forged his tenuous chains of song to hold
The guest that came not, and through thirst and fast
Made valorous music to forget the cold.

He sought for Joy, yet stood without the gate
His bed was empty and his face was gaunt,
He fed on dreams, and, walking desolate,
He learned there was no road so rich as Want.

For when Love came belated, deep and long
He drank of that dark wine, and knew content.
But, finding life itself so like a song,
Oft wondered where the other music went.

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2¼ cups sifted cake flour
2¼ tsp. Magic Baking Powder
¼ tsp. salt
½ cup shortening
1 cup white corn syrup
2 eggs, unbeaten
½ cup milk
1 tsp. vanilla
¼ tsp. almond extract

Sift dry ingredients together 3 times. Cream shortening. Add syrup gradually, beating well after each addition. Add ¼ of flour mixture. Blend well. Add eggs, one at a time; beat well after each. Add remaining flour mixture in thirds, alternately with milk in halves, beating well after each addition. Add flavoring. Bake in 2 greased lightly floured 8" layer cake pans at 375°F. until done. Top and fill layers with peach-halves and whipped cream.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Holiday Season Puts a Premium on the Quickly Prepared Dishes

By JANET MARCH

THe waits came early this year. December had just got itself into double figures when the door bell rang quite late one night and one of the family went grumbling to the door mumbling "Probably a taxi for next door as usual." As soon as steps were heard approaching "Holy Night" echoed through the hall, sung slightly off key by two girls of about ten years old. Some money was dropped into the extended box—destination of the money was not disclosed — and the singing stopped immediately.

When questioned the children said that they started at about seven and went on till ten. "Isn't that rather late?" "Well, I stood top in my room the last time," answered one. It is doubtful that it was her musical ability which got her to this elevated position. She certainly was not one of the fortunate owners of true pitch, but she believed in the proverb about the early worm and had the energy to live up to her beliefs.

Most people think of carols only in connection with Christmas but the introduction to "The Oxford Book of Carols" says that "carols are songs with a religious impulse that are simple, hilarious, popular and modern," and in the collection are carols for every month in the year. Amongst those which could be used at the New Year is one with this verse of Welsh origin.

"Cold the year new whiteness wearing
All ye mountains praise the Lord!
Peace, goodwill to us a-bearing
All ye mountains praise the Lord!
Now we all the New Year sharing
Break the bread and sheathe the sword;
Bright our hearths the signal flaring
All ye mountains praise the Lord!"

The sentiments expressed in these lines seem appropriate for that unknown quantity, 1946.

The sword is supposed to have been sheathed so housewives can concentrate on breaking bread in this fortunate land which has plenty to break. All the foods which can be served quickly, with little before-meal fuss are the ones to have on hand for the holidays. We all bless and use canned soup, but with the varieties curtailed do you ever try trimming them up a bit and sometimes mixing two sorts?

Put milk instead of water in either beef or ox-tail and add a spoonful of Canadian sherry to each bowlful. Serve grated cheese with cream of celery soup. Mix asparagus and a little tomato together and float some chopped parsley on the top. Then to go with the soup you will have cold ham, if you have been economical enough with your meat coupons. If you serve soup, the ham, baked potatoes, celery and radishes and a fruit salad with some home-made cookies, you have a pretty good meal with very little time spent in the kitchen.

A piece of finnan haddie and a box of potato chips are both good things to have on hand, for then you have the makings of a good luncheon or supper, and finnan haddie, because of being salted will keep. I like the small ones with the bones in them the best but you can't always get those. Whichever kind you have, parboil the fish and then flake it, taking out all the bones if it's the sort with bones. Make a thin white sauce with very little salt in it because the fish has plenty of that, add the fish to it and heat thoroughly. Serve with chopped parsley sprinkled over the dish. Heat up the box of potato chips in the oven and make a green salad and some coffee and there you are.

Nearly everyone has a few precious bottles of fruit and the holidays seem a fine time to use them up. There are lots of housewives who have kept their fruit for some never arriving special occasion only to find a thick layer of mould on it, or a fine alcoholic taste when opened. Better eat it now when you are sure it is still good. If you have some cookies in the cookie jar to go with it you have the best possible dessert ready made.

Of course, in these hurried days there will be drop cookies though the rolled ones are lovely if you can give the time to them.

Chocolate Cookies

½ cup of sugar
1/3 cup of shortening
1 scant cup of flour
1 egg (or 2 pullet eggs)
1½ squares unsweetened chocolate
¼ teaspoon of baking soda
½ teaspoon of baking powder
¼ teaspoon of salt
¼ cup of sour milk
¼ teaspoon of vanilla
1/3 cup of chopped nuts

Cream the shortening and add the sugar and mix well. Melt the chocolate and add the egg well beaten to it, and add to the shortening and sugar. Sift in the dry ingredients alternately with the sour milk. Then add the vanilla and chopped nuts. Drop onto greased cookie sheets and bake in a 350° oven for from ten to fifteen minutes.

Lemon Cookies

1/3 cup of shortening
1/3 cup of sugar
1 egg
¾ cup of sifted flour
1 teaspoon of grated lemon rind
Salt
¼ teaspoon of vanilla
½ teaspoon of baking powder
Granulated sugar to sprinkle on cookies

Cream the shortening and add the sugar, then stir in the beaten egg and lemon rind. Sift in the flour, salt and baking powder and add the vanilla. Drop onto a greased baking sheet and sprinkle each cookie with a little granulated sugar. Bake in an oven at about 350-375° for ten to fifteen minutes.

All-over paillette embroidery outlines in subdued glitter the richly glowing color pattern of this Persian print evening gown. The bustle drape extends to a panel at the back of the skirt. Designed by Sperber.

Deep armholes and the high throat lend themselves to the effortless-seeming lines of this black crepe dress named "Five p.m." The corselet-like belt has crocus-white sequin embroidery. By Fashion Guild.

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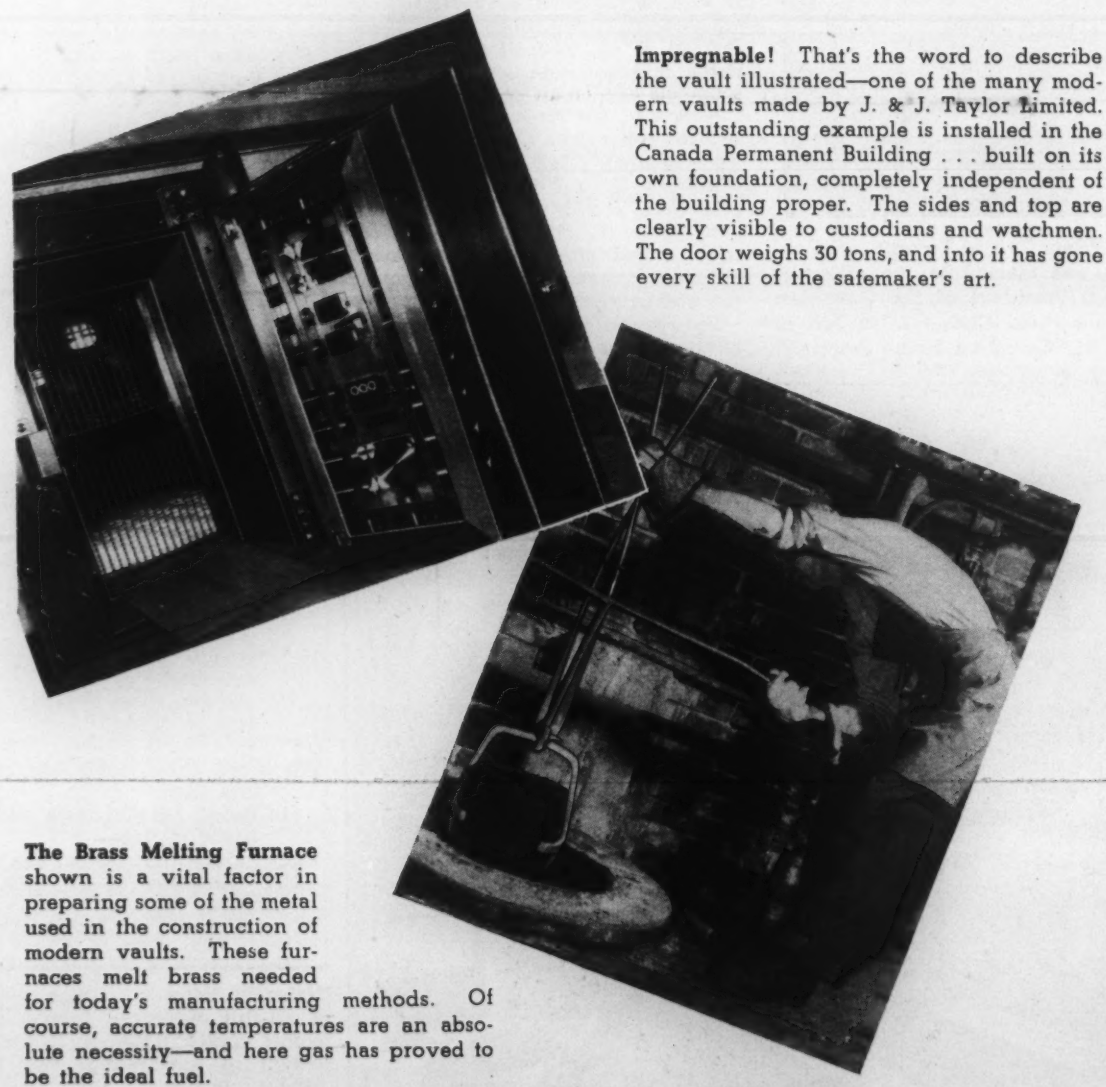

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THE OTHER PAGE

Dr. Potter Found a Poet Without Honor in His Own Vicarage

By J. N. HARRIS

DR. POTTER parked his Austin behind a Daimler, and got out to gaze reverently at the Vicarage of Asbaston St. Mary.

"And to think that he lived here!" the Doctor mused aloud.

"Come again, chum?" inquired the Daimler's chauffeur politely, looking up from his *Daily Mirror*.

"Er, nothing, nothing," said the Doctor hastily.

He felt that the chauffeur would have little interest in the fact that Septimus Brewster had lived in this very vicarage from 1637 to 1671, and he was right. Dr. Potter walked across the lawn and started to walk around the house, in order to see it from every angle.

"Stokes," said Mrs. Hudson to the parlormaid, "There's a strange man walking about the place. Go out and tell him to go away at once." She addressed herself to the tea-tray that Stokes had just set before her, and Stokes disappeared.

Stokes intercepted the Doctor beside a small fishpond, when he had already completed 270 degrees of his round trip.

"Missus says you're to go away at once," she announced briefly.

"Oh," said the Doctor, "I don't think, that is, you don't, she doesn't, —er understand. I've come to see about Brewster."

"There's no Brewster here, so go away with you," Stokes insisted.

"Perhaps if I could see, er, Mrs.— your mistress, I could explain," said the Doctor comfortably.

"Don't know about that," said Stokes.

"Oh, yes, yes, yes," said the Doctor, "You just tell her that Doctor Potter wishes to speak to her.

"Very well, sir," replied Stokes, dubiously.

"DOCTOR POTTER?" said Mrs. Hudson in reply to Stoke's announcement, as the Doctor confidently poked his head into the drawing-room, "Oh, it must be the new vet." In a loud voice she added, "You won't find Scipio in his kennel, do you know, there's no use going around there. My husband has taken him for a walk."

"Ah, sorry to trouble you, Mrs... er, I'm not a veterinary surgeon, I am merely a Doctor of Philosophy." He paused.

As nobody said anything, he went on: "I have done considerable work on Brewster."

"Oh indeed," said Mrs. Hudson.

"Of course you knew that he lived here; in fact he died here."

"No, I didn't," said Mrs. Hudson. "My husband's predecessor was a Mr. Langham, and he went away to be headmaster of Chetworth."

"Ah, but Brewster was considerably before that. Two hundred and fifty years," said the Doctor, at once arch and impressive.

"Oh, really," said Mrs. Hudson. "Won't you sit down and have a cup of tea?"

The Doctor sat down, then stood up again to give Stokes his hat and coat, and sat down again, muttering "Thank you, very kind of you."

Then he had to rise again when he was introduced to Mrs. Chandler-Holmes, who had been watching him absently all the time. He said "How do you do?" and approached with outstretched hand. When he realized that Mrs. Chandler-Holmes was already holding a cup of tea and a scone, he backed away again.

When the Doctor had been provided with tea, Mrs. Hudson said that he must tell them all about this Brewster. Doctor Potter took her at her word. He described Brewster's verse and its superiority over Crashaw's, Herrick's and Vaughan's; he quoted from Brewster's sermons, which he said belonged even more in the realm of poetry than Brewster's verse, fine as that undoubtedly was. He hardly paused in the middle of his biographical sketch of Brewster when Mrs. Chandler-Holmes rose and remarked that she was so glad to have met Dr. Patterson but she would have to leave.

AS THE Daimler drew away Dr. Potter launched into his own work on Brewster, the thesis on Brewster which had earned him his Ph.D., and spoke at some length of his academic work at Granville College. He was cut short by the arrival of the Vicar and Mr. Chandler-Holmes. There was a brief pause for introductions.

"And there's not a damn thing we can do about it," said Mr. Chandler-Holmes aggressively.

"No, I'm afraid there isn't," the Vicar agreed somewhat profanely.

Dr. Potter assumed that this was the conclusion of some previous conversation, and did not refer to the introduction that had just taken place.

While fresh tea was brought in, there was some desultory conversation about the traffic on the Salisbury Road, which, it seemed, was unusually heavy at the moment, and Dr. Potter remarked that he had stopped in at the Cathedral in Salisbury. Mr. Chandler-Holmes informed him that he had made a mistake, that the Haunch of Venison was better than the Cathedral, and Mrs. Hudson had to put Mr. Chandler-Holmes straight, explaining that Dr. Potter was not talking about a public-house.

WHEN fresh tea had been poured and all were settled, Mrs. Hudson suddenly remembered that Mrs. Chandler-Holmes had been in to tea, but had had to leave.

"She was going to drive you home," she added. "But I suppose she couldn't wait. Dr. Potter was telling us all about a Brewster, who had this living some time ago. Dr. Potter is an American student who is studying at Cambridge; Gonville, didn't you say, Dr. Potter?"

"No, no," said the Doctor, "Granville, it's in New Jersey, and I'm not a student, I'm Associate Professor of English."

"How interesting" said Mrs. Hudson.

"Brewster," mused the Vicar. "He must be the one who's buried in the aisle. I have a book of his poems in the library. They're rather poor stuff."

Dr. Potter said that he really must be going. Stokes brought him his hat and coat. He decided that if he didn't stop to look at The Grave or The Pulpit he could make Stratford before midnight, and carry on to Wem on Thursday to look at the house where Hazlitt was raised. Just as he was getting into the car, he remembered something, and he went back and took a picture of the house with his kodak. This was made difficult by the attentions of a boisterous young airedale.

There wasn't much light, but he felt that it might turn out well. As he drove off past the Beetle and Wedge Dr. Potter was planning a satirical article for the Quarterly.

JOHN SCOTT NAPIER

who has returned to his position as manager of the New Toronto distillery of W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd. Major Napier recently completed five years' service with the Canadian Army overseas.

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Kay Francis, appearing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week beginning Dec. 31 in "Windy Hill," a new comedy by Patsy Ruth Miller.

Loan, Bretton Woods: Shots In the Dark

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

That there was little freedom of choice for Britain in accepting the Washington Loan and the Bretton Woods Agreement is undeniable. Even for the British there is a limit to endurance, and the prospect of the next few years without any means of alleviating the hardships of the people, hardships at least bearable in wartime but which become increasingly intolerable in time of peace, was hardly to be considered.

But whereas the price for the dollars, though considerable, is at least calculable, the British people feel that the price to be paid for Bretton Woods cooperation has implications in diverse directions which cannot yet be measured.

London.

THE debate in the British Parliament on the Washington Loan and Bretton Woods provided its expected quota of fireworks, but the result was a foregone conclusion. The Labor majority is large and strictly disciplined.

In the country generally, however, there is no disposition to believe that the dollars granted at Washington, or the cooperation arranged at Bretton Woods, are magic wands to convert Britain's pumpkin of hardships into a golden carriage of ease. It is well understood that both for the loan and for the cooperation there is a price to be paid.

The price for the dollars is very considerable. British exports will have to double themselves before their total proceeds come within sight of covering the interest and sinking fund requirements.

No one takes much account of the waiver clause, whereby Britain may obtain a certificate from the Monetary Fund saying that her year's trading has not yielded the wherewithal to meet the loan service, and be granted reprieve from attempting the impossible. If it becomes impossible to pay the service, only the hand of God could alter it. And if it is possible, Britain pays.

The waiver arrangement, about which so much grateful fuss has been made, really means very little, though it is pleasant to deceive oneself into thinking that America would bear no ill-will on a default approved by the Monetary Fund, and indulge no later regrets for the decision not to make such default a burden for Britain to carry forward into better times.

The price for Bretton Woods cooperation is less easily calculated. Like a stone dropped into a pond, the Agreement has implications and repercussions almost *ad infinitum*. Nobody has yet analyzed the probabilities in all the directions that they might develop, and the Parliamentary debate barely touched the fringe of the question.

It is rather like an Eastern marriage of arrangement, where the bride and groom have never met, know nothing of how their lives will merge together, and have no evidence that they confront bliss and not torment. It is very well to say that the chance is worth taking because marriage is always better than a single state. In spinsterhood there is less scope for achievement, but also less for failure. It produces no babies, but it also produces no monsters.

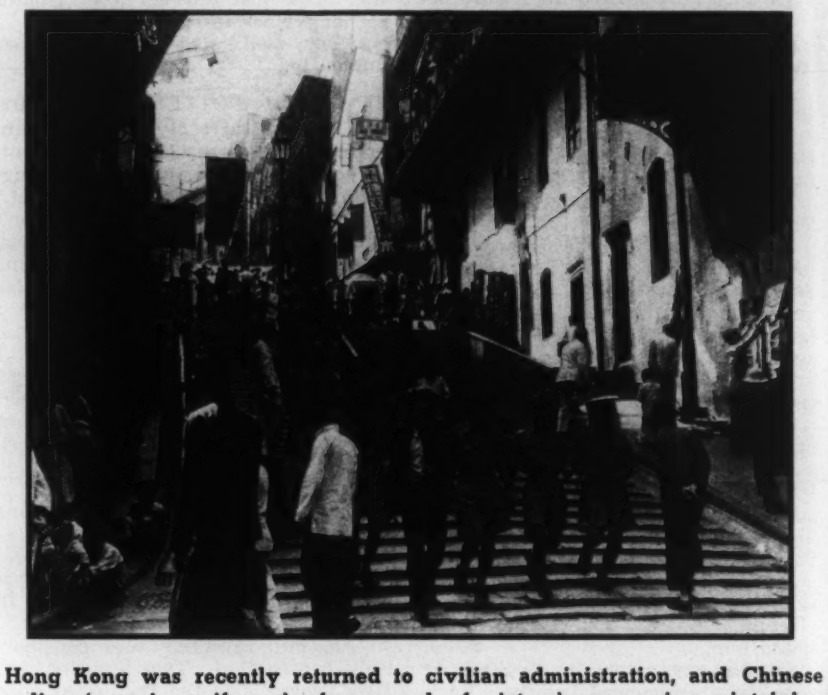
Tie to the U.S.

What the British people see is that Bretton Woods, which is cooperation, is also a tie. It is a close tie to the United States, with the U.S. on top, as the major single influence in the Agreement.

If all goes well in the U.S.; if international trade gets on with an active and general revival; if international payments balance on trading account with only small differences; if gold, the restored monetary arbiter, gets to be more equally distributed; if the internal full employment policies of the signatories work out satisfactorily; if no country has to pervert its internal financial struc-

(Continued on Next Page)

Hong Kong Chinese Welcome Return of British Rule



Hong Kong was recently returned to civilian administration, and Chinese police (men in uniform in foreground of picture) are again maintaining law and order under British police officers. Many Chinese there, were near starvation when British forces took over again, and distributing food supplies was one of the first chores. Below: Vice Admiral C. H. V. Harcourt inspects baskets of rice, which were distributed free to the people.

The Wanchai Health Centre was reopened and Chinese mothers (below) soon took advantage of British-sponsored free maternal and welfare services.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Limit to Export Credits

By P. M. RICHARDS

VITALLY needing export trade to provide employment and maintain a satisfactory Canadian standard of living (three out of every eight of the workers of Canada ordinarily depend on foreign trade for their livelihood), this country is now in process of arranging to sell goods on credit to various nations who are financially embarrassed and unable to pay cash. Already made or pending are credits to Britain (much the largest), Holland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands Indies, Czechoslovakia, France, Russia, China and India, and there may be others.

Though this is reasonable, indeed desirable, under the circumstances, there is danger in it too. Not the mere danger that we shall never be paid for our goods, but the more serious danger that we shall get our economy into a mess by seeking to postpone the day when we shall have to balance exports with imports. For export credits are a means of avoiding, to the extent of the credits, the acceptance of imports which compete with our own products, and there are likely to be many such. For the enormous expansion of our manufacturing capacity and skills during the war has correspondingly increased the range of our products likely to be affected.

Must Restore Balance

Warning that unless trade credits to foreign customers are balanced to some extent by increased imports, a dangerous situation is sure to develop, was given by M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a speech the other day to the Toronto Canadian Club. These trade credits, he said, "will be a definite hazard to future export trade unless the lenders, by greater purchases abroad, can restore some balance to the picture. By fostering imports and doing all we can to assist our customers in re-establishing themselves in world trade we can benefit ourselves as well as discharge our humanitarian obligations. But international lending financed foreign trade once before and the game ended with defaults and a lapse of trade. We have learned from some of our mistakes in the past, and there is today a much broader recognition, both in this country and the United States, of the real nature of foreign trade."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Mackenzie is correct about this broader understanding. Some of the presidents of the chartered banks, judging by their speeches at their institutions' recent annual general meetings, are not so confident. For instance, A. E. Arscott, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, said that "The discontinuance of Lease-Lend and Mutual Aid does not bring us back to where trading by an exchange of exports and imports on balance can be realized in a normal way. It is clear that, in the first few years of reconstruction, world needs will be very great and assistance in one form or another will be necessary until those countries which suffered so greatly can re-establish themselves to the point where they can carry on under their own momentum. . . In helping these countries to rehabilitate themselves there are counter benefits inasmuch as it enables industry in the countries affording such assistance to operate at high production levels and thereby sustain employment. This arrangement, however, if carried on after the economic justification for it has disappeared, would be an unsound device. To continue lending after the need for assistance has been met merely evades the necessity for taking imports in exchange—in effect an attempt to export unemployment."

Rigid Economy Essential

Note also the remarks of C. H. Carlisle, president of the Dominion Bank: "Export business is decidedly essential to Canadian security and progress. To obtain our share of export business it is necessary that we be competitive in quality and style of merchandise, in selling price and in service. Notwithstanding the depletion of merchandise in the markets of the world, it is not possible to maintain our recent volume of export business. One difficulty lies in that most of the countries requiring import goods are not in a financial position to purchase them. There is a limit to how much more we can loan or donate in order to increase the purchasing power of the countries to which we formerly exported. It will take a greater effort on our part to maintain a volume of export which is essential to a moderate degree of stability and prosperity." And Mr. Carlisle went on: "There is a great and constant demand upon Government to make this or that expenditure, whether it is essential or non-essential, or whether we can afford it or not. Our present financial position necessitates a rigid economy."

We can say that again. *Our present financial position necessitates a rigid economy.* We ought to put that statement on a record and play it frequently in the next few years. We have mortgaged our resources to such an extent that we shall have no leeway for more than essential and temporary help to needy customers. And that help must be extended on a sound economic basis—or rather on one as nearly sound as possible. Only the balancing of exports with imports constitutes a really sound situation. Though some imports will displace home-produced goods, we must accept them for the sake of economic health and refuse to be influenced by pressure to the contrary. A far-sighted policy will provide more sustained employment and purchasing power in the long run.

(*Continued from Page* 18)

ture in order to counter capital movements—if all these "ifs" turn out nicely, then Bretton Woods will receive its crown. But if they do not, each signatory will wish it had taken mother's advice and sought independence before a marriage of convenience.

The immediate question, of course, is how far there was in fact freedom of choice for Britain. With her foreign exchange mostly gone, and her foreign investments sold up for democracy's sake, and with an industry and trade castrated and perverted by war, could she have faced the next few years without the comfort of a dollar loan?

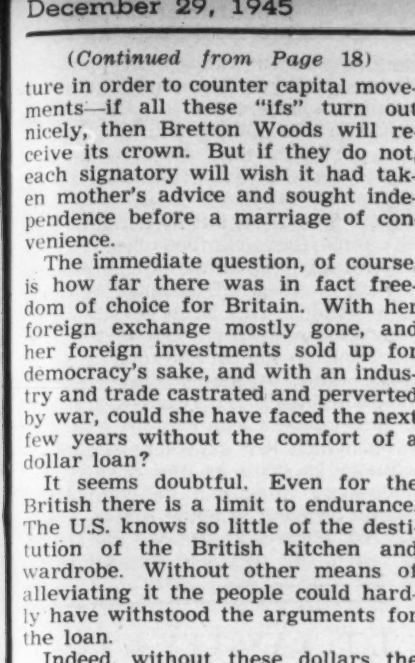
It seems doubtful. Even for the British there is a limit to endurance. The U.S. knows so little of the destitution of the British kitchen and wardrobe. Without other means of alleviating it the people could hardly have withstood the arguments for the loan.

Indeed, without these dollars the sacrifice must have become greater, not less. And with less acceptable reason. It is one thing to shiver hungrily on the quayside watching your food and clothing being shipped overseas to your fighting men, and quite another to watch them going to a foreign family whose only virtue in your eyes is the academic one that they happen to use a different sort of money. No, on the short-term psychological and political argument, the loan must seem inevitable.

Even so, there is a strong objection to the reforging of the link with gold. It is a sentimental objection, diligently fostered by a Press which understands little more about it than the people do. An honest inquirer would find that not one in every hundred thousand of the population knew what the gold standard was and what it implied.

But there is a feeling among hundreds of thousands that Britain is taking a big chance on the gold element in Bretton Woods. If things become uncomfortable under Bretton Woods, whether because of the Agreement or in spite of it, this mass of unknowing sentiment is capable of exerting great political pressure. Therefore, the present discussions at a high level about the economic pros and cons of the Agreement are largely pointless.

The Agreement will endure if it thrusts no insupportable burden on the ordinary people or if it relieves them of such a burden—they will never know which way it is—and it will surely be destroyed if, either because of its malevolent action or its inadequate defence, the people, measuring in terms of eggs and bacon, stockings and shirts, come to think it evil.



FLINT G. SHURLY

The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada announces the appointment of Flint G. Shurly as an Assistant Secretary of the Company. Joining the Imperial Life in 1923, Mr. Shurly has been engaged in accounting work both at the Home Office and in Hamilton and Great Britain Branches. He was released from the R.C.A.F. on December 12th, in which he had served for the past three years as an Accountant Officer.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Mine Dividend Payments Continue to Reflect Wartime Conditions

By JOHN J. GRANT

CANADIAN metal mines have to date paid shareholders a grand total of about $1,551,000,000 in dividends, of which total some $75,800,000 is estimated as the payments made this year. This is a decline of approximately $1,300,000 from the $77,100,000 returned in the previous year. All records were smashed in the year 1941 when over $108,561,500 was disbursed. Wartime conditions with its scarcity of manpower have since been reflected in lessened production on the part of the gold producers and consequently in lower dividend payments. Following the all-time peak in 1941 there was a reduction the following year to $95,322,000. A further decline was shown in 1943 at $93,195,540, while the drop in 1944 as mentioned above was much more pronounced.

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New 1945 dividend payers numbered two, Belleterre Quebec Mines, which is controlled by McIntyre Porcupine and Purdy Mica Mines. On the other hand some nine discontinued dividends altogether. Increased payments over the previous year were made by Hallnor Mines, controlled by Noranda Mines, O'Brien Gold Mines, Perron Gold Mines and Island Mountain Mines Company, a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation. While 22 companies reduced payments this year some 30, including the principal gold and base metal mines, made declarations on the same basis as in 1944. Already dividends of close to $6,673,000 have been announced for payment in 1946.

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With a total payment for the current year of $23,325,070 on its common shares, International Nickel Company of Canada head the list as the largest single contributor. Noranda Mines, Quebec's big copper-gold producer, ranks second through contributing $8,959,088. Third honors go to Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, one of the world's largest mining and smelting enterprises, standing first in production of lead and zinc and second in silver, which paid out $8,190,822. Another base metal producer, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company, comes next with $5,515,946. McIntyre Porcupine, tops the gold producers with $2,657,340, while Waite Amulet Mines, also a base metal producer, is sixth, having made payments of $2,475,000. Next in order are Dome Mines and Hollinger Consolidated in the Porcupine camp, closely followed by Amulet Dufault Mines, which is controlled and managed by Waite Amulet Mines. Four golds are then next in the following order, Lake Shore, Kerr-Addison, Bralorne and Wright-Hargreaves.

•

High assays are reported from trenching on the north zone of the Discovery Yellowknife Mines property south of Glauque Lake, and about 50 miles north of Yellowknife. Some 17 trenches have been completed and it is estimated there is an average cut grade of 1.39 ounces across an average width of 4.8 feet for a length of 375 feet. The original discovery was made in a drag-fold which was 20 feet wide across which a diagonal trench disclosed 24 feet of vein matter sampled in eight three-foot sections and showing average gold value of 9.33 ounces uncut. The No. 9 trench 203 feet west of the discovery showed a two-foot section grading 14.3 ounces, while Nos. 12 and 19, 20 and 40 feet further west, showed values of 6.09 and 6.23 ounces. The west zone, about 400 feet southwest of the north zone, was drilled by previous operators and results are now being checked by surface trenching.

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Paymaster Consolidated Mines, in the Porcupine camp, in November treated 11,150 tons of ore for a recovery of $94,888, an average of $8.51 per ton. This compared with 11,964 tons and recovery of $97,713 in October, when the average was $8.16. In the first 11 months of the current year production was valued at $958,500 as against $1,012,759 in the like period in 1944. Average per ton recovery this year was $8.06 as compared with $8.46 last year.

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Lack of airplanes and shortage of gasoline is seriously hampering activities in the Yellowknife area at the present time and air transportation is expected to be difficult for some months. Advices from Edmonton indicate that more than one-third of the mining companies carrying out winter drilling and exploration programs in Yellowknife have had to suspend drilling due to shortage of gasoline to operate drilling motors. The shortage of gasoline is attributed to delays in water transportation. With a view to assuring continued operation, several mining companies are reported undertaking to purchase aviation fuel at Grimshaw and have it transported to Yellowknife by tractor train. They will then resell it to Canadian Pacific Airlines at summer prices and, in consideration for this, C.P.A. will provide the companies with air service they need.

•

The former Wood Cadillac workings have been dewatered by Central Cadillac Mines to 375 feet. Good values are being secured in diamond drilling from surface on this part of the property in Cadillac township, Quebec. Values of $3.47 over 1.8 feet; $2.27 over 3.5 feet; $10.40 over 1.8 feet; $6.82 over 10.7 feet and $8.98 over three feet are reported. These

(*Continued on Page* 23)

The Wawanesa
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★

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- And from this information our editors can find no evidence of confusion in the major problems facing Canadian industry.

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4R

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

C. D. L., Winnipeg, Man.—Yes, the earnings and financial position of BATHURST POWER & PAPER CO., LTD., are holding up satisfactorily. A report issued by the company covering the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1945, shows net profit, after depreciation and taxes, amounting to $259,182 or 65 cents per Class "A" share, as against $262,521 or 65½ cents per share for the corresponding period a year earlier. The report points out that the amount of Dominion income and excess profits taxes depends upon the determination of taxable earnings for the full year and can only be estimated for interim periods. Current assets at September 30, 1945, were $5,010,421 while current liabilities were $711,415, indicating net working capital of $4,299,006 against $4,258,531 on June 30.

B. C., Wallaceburg, Ont.—CATHROY LARDER MINES is the former Yama Gold Mines in the southern section of the Larder Lake area. Yama was in production with a small test mill from Nov. 1941 to March 1943, and output of approximately $117,425 secured from milling 23,957 tons. The fact that operations were not too successful was attributed to the mining and milling equipment. It is claimed the present mill can be increased to 250-300 tons daily without much delay. Underground work in previous operations disclosed a number of veins which on the average were inclined to be narrow. At present an exploration and development campaign is underway. Underground work has been resumed on four levels and excellent results are marking diamond drilling in a new area about 1,000 feet south of the shaft. While not a great deal is yet known about this interesting zone it appears to be of an entirely different nature to the shear zones which were the source of ore in earlier operations.

B. R. S., Welland, Ont.—No later earnings for H. SIMON & SONS LTD. are available than those contained in the prospectus on the recent offering of new preferred shares. The company's earnings ceiling under the 100 per cent excess profits tax is $87,890, which was more than fully covered from 1944 operations and this year was exceeded during the first nine months of the year. The earnings ceiling of $87,890 is equivalent to $21.97 a share on 4,000 shares of new 5 per cent preferred stock to be outstanding and, after deducting dividend requirements of $20,000 on the new shares, to $2.26 a share on 30,050 shares of no par value common stock outstanding. The earnings possibilities for the coming year, with the reduction in the excess profits tax to a 60 per cent basis, appear impressive in view of the indicated operating results for the present year.

G.A.M., Shawville, Que.—In common with all gold mines SLADEN-MALARTIC MINES has had development greatly curtailed during the war years by the lack of manpower and as a result there is a lot of work to be caught up. It remains to be seen if adequate labor will result in opening up substantial additional tonnages which would mean a higher milling rate and greater earnings. Mill tonnage dropped to 375 tons a day in September but with a slight betterment in the labor situation it is now back to nearly 500 tons. The lowered tonnage means higher costs as with the mine handling upwards of 700 tons costs are around $3 or less, but as it fell below 500 tons they climbed close to $4. Accordingly the aim of the management is to keep mill tonnage as high as possible. Ore reserves are expected to be down slightly at the end of 1945 from the 530,000 tons of $4.10 grade (gold at $35) as reported at the end of 1944. There are a number of development chances on existing levels which are expected to add to tonnage as soon as the needed development work can be completed. A long crosscut is being driven from the No. 1 shaft at the 500-foot level to reach the westerly extension of

Maclaren Power & Paper Company

THE increase of $6 per ton in the price of newsprint exported from the Dominion to the United States, discontinuance of rationing of newsprint to Canadian publishers, removal of restrictions on volume output by the industry and the improvement in the supply of wood all add to the prospects of the paper subsidiary of Maclaren Power & Paper Company. The company is a holding company with operations in newsprint carried on by the James Maclaren Company, having an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of newsprint, and the Maclaren-Quebec Power Company generating, distributing and selling hydro-electric power. The power subsidiary is delivering 125,000 h.p. under a long term contract to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and an additional 57,500 h.p. to the same Commission under a war contract. Maclaren Power & Paper Company has built up a strong working capital position to enter the postwar period, and for expanding newsprint operations.

Consolidated net profits for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1944, of $890,052 were equal to $1.78 per share, compared with $748,940 and $1.50 a share for 1943 and with $467,122 and 93c a share for 1941. The 1944 net included 9c per share refundable portion of the excess profits tax and the 1943 net 11c per share refundable tax. It is understood that net profits for the year ended November 30, 1945, showed improvements over the preceding year. Surplus of $2,895,600 at November 30, 1944, was an increase from $1,831,933 at the end of the 1941 fiscal period.

A substantial improvement has been reported in the consolidated company's liquid position since 1941, net working capital of $5,789,015 at November 30, 1944, being an increase from that of $1,354,152 at November 30, 1941. Current assets of $8,195,611 included cash $186,439 and investments $4,813,498, against total current liabilities of $2,406,596.

Funded debt of the power subsidiary, Maclaren-Quebec Power Company, at November 30, 1944, totalled $19,667,000, of which $18,528,500 represented first mortgage 4% bonds, maturing 1959, and $1,138,500 5% notes maturing 1949. Maclaren Power & Paper Company, holding company, has no preferred stock outstanding with the outstanding capital consisting of 500,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The current annual dividend rate of $1 per share on the common stock of the holding company was established with the payment of a quarterly dividend of 25c per share March 1942 and continued on that basis to date. The distribution in March 1942 was the first since 1931.

Maclaren Power & Paper Company was incorporated under a Quebec Charter in 1930. The company owns all the outstanding shares of James Maclaren Company Limited and Maclaren-Quebec Power Company. James Maclaren Company is engaged in the lumber business and operates a newsprint mill at Masson, Quebec. The power company has an installed capacity of around 255,000 h.p.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1941-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	24¼	18	$1.78	13.6	10.1	$1.00
1943	20	15¾	1.50	13.3	10.5	1.00
1942	16	11¼	2.00	8.0	5.6	1.00
1941	15¾	11	0.93	16.9	11.8	—
Average 1941-1944				12.2	9.0	
Current Ratio				18.1		
Current Yield				3.3		

Note—Profits for years 1939 and 1940 reported on basis of before providing for income tax and not included in above range. Net per share for 1944 includes 9c refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax and 1943 11c a share.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended November 30	1944	1943	1942	1941
Net Profit	$ 890,052	$ 748,940	$ 997,887	$ 467,122
Surplus	2,895,600	2,551,957	2,340,796	1,831,933
Current Assets	8,195,611	6,460,626	3,950,292	2,718,588
Current Liabilities	2,406,596	2,214,377	1,388,819	1,359,386
Net Working Capital	5,789,015	4,246,249	2,561,473	1,354,152
Cash	186,439	206,789	68,445	53,499
Investments	4,813,498	2,858,280	1,145,700	302,950

Note—Net profit for 1944 includes $46,409 refundable tax and 1943 $51,865.

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five (25c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1945, payable February 25, 1946, to shareholders of record January 18, 1946.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
H. G. BUDDEN
Secretary

Montreal, December 19, 1945.

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada
42ND CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending December 31st, 1945, payable January 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1945.

By order of the Board
J. WILSON BERRY,
President & General Manager

the National Malartic north zone but this has still a considerable distance to go. Drives are underway westward from the No. 2 shaft area on the 1,425- and 1,700-foot floors into the No. 1 shaft area and it is hoped this deeper work will open up a sizeable tonnage. A small net profit is considered possible for 1945.

V.H.R., Windsor, Ont. — CANADA DRY GINGER ALE, INC., and subsidiaries report net income of $1,413,573 after preferred stock dividend requirements, equal to $2.30 a common share, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1945. This compares with $1,411,929 or $2.30 a common share in the previous year. Net sales were $32,479,067 compared with $31,508,266 a year ago. Taxes on income totaled $1,972,692 against $2,526,954 in the previous year.

C.G.K., Toronto, Ont. — The future possibilities of RONAL RED LAKE GOLD MINES have still to be determined. The property has locational interest in Balmer township but as yet is only in the early stages of prospecting. This work has uncovered a shear zone over 25 feet wide on the southern claims but I have seen no assay results. A magnetometer survey has been arranged for the property of nine claims which will be in conjunction with those being made on several other properties in that section.

M.O., Hawkesbury, Ont. — Due to the resumption of underground work some speculative interest attaches to shares of GOLDEN GATE MINING CO. The old Crescent shaft has been dewatered and three drives are now being advanced to areas where promising values were encountered in diamond drilling. The mine is equipped with a 150-ton mill, complete except for crusher, and if the present development meets with favorable results milling could be quickly resumed. Ore still remains in the old workings as well as some short ore shoots which were developed previously in the Crescent section of the property.

H.E.C. Allandale, Ont. — MARCUS LOEW'S THEATRES LTD. had a net operating profit of $270,290 in the fiscal year ended Aug. 29, 1945, derived from Yonge Street Theatre operations and Uptown Theatre rentals and interest as compared with $271,876 in the preceding year. After various write-offs, fees and taxes, the net profit was shown at $67,216 against $107,171 in the previous year. A credit of $22,118, because of depreciation and income tax adjustments, brought the total available for dividends in 1945 to $89,334. After dividends of $45,773 on 7 per cent preference shares and $30,000 to pay 4 per cent dividend on common shares, the year's balance of $13,561 was added to earned surplus, which was carried forward at $910,317. No common dividend was paid in the preceding year.

A.P.C., Toronto, Ont. — It is over eight years since GULL-KIRKLAND MINES reported any activity but its holdings of 95 acres in Lebel township, Kirkland Lake area, were kept in good standing. Some surface work and diamond drilling has been completed. About four months ago shareholders accepted the offer of Kirkland Eastern Gold Mines to purchase the property on the basis of one Kirkland Eastern share, free of escrow, for each seven shares of Gull. The addition of this property gives Kirkland Eastern nearly a mile and a half along what is now believed to be the main Kirkland Lake break. Previously the company had been handicapped in the development of its property by the need of land area for shaft and mill purposes, as the company holds extensive underwater mining rights. Kirkland Eastern is directed by experienced mining men and active development of the property is looked for in the near future.

G.A.M., Shawville, Que.—The only recent activity on the part of ALJO MINES LTD. has been a survey of the ground with a view to finding a key to its geology. The property appears an interesting one but the geological problem is a big one. No immediate plans for further exploration are under consideration. The property is the former Devon Mines and consists of 10 claims about 11 miles north of Matheson, Ont. In former operations two shafts were put down and extensive lateral work completed on five levels. A 100-ton mill was installed although production was never attained. Some diamond drilling was done in 1944, but this was discontinued when the consulting geologist recommended further surface exploration.

C.A.F., Port Dalhousie, Ont — PORCUPINE KIRKLAND GOLD MINES has not reported any activity for years and the shares appear to have no value. As far as I can ascertain the company holds no property and seems to have passed out of existence.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Greater Alertness Demanded!

BY HARUSPEX

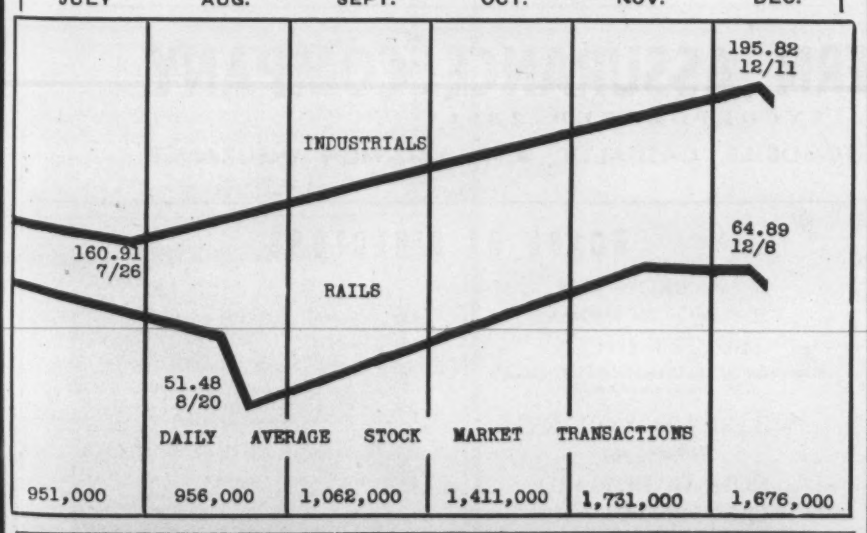
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: We regard many stocks, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline and would caution extreme selection in current purchasing.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Recently the stock market has been subjected to rather sharp reaction. There is nothing, so far, to distinguish this down movement as being other than one of the series of interruptions since mid-August, each of which such interruptions, to date, have been followed by advance into new high territory. In due course, the price movement itself will disclose whether the pattern, as above discussed, is now undergoing change in favor of intermediate correction. Meanwhile, the length of the upswing from August, as well as the more protracted advance since November 1943; and the continuing presence of reconversion problems, such as lowered earnings, price control and threatened inflation controls, all demand a greater alertness to intermediate market reversal than was true some months back.

While price recession of from twenty-five to forty points, over the next one to four months, is not to be ruled out as impossible, such recession, on any present economic evidences, would be tied in with nearer-term factors and should be relatively brief in duration. In due course, such decline, if it developed, should give way to the favorable promises of the approaching replenishment boom period, which is expected to be under way in the last half of 1946 and to run for several years. We feel it a time when out-of-line stocks, on the basis of the longer-range viewpoint, can be gradually accumulated, provided ample reserves are temporarily maintained against the exigencies and contingent buying opportunities of the one to four months ahead, as discussed above.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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QUARTERLY DIVIDEND,

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after
2ND JANUARY 1946
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.
By order of the Board,
P. SIMMONDS,
Manager.
6th December, 1945.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable January 2nd, 1946, to shareholders of record at close of business December 15th, 1945.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Four or Five Years Before Federal Health Cover Will Be Available

By GEORGE GILBERT

As it will be several years at the earliest before the proposed national health insurance scheme of the Dominion Government can be put into operation, the insurance companies, fraternal societies, hospital associations and the general taxpayers are given a breathing spell in which to consider how it will affect their particular interests.

It would be to the great advantage of the public if the need of such protection were met by the further development of existing hospitalization and medical expense insurance plans instead of by government intervention in this field, as it would save the taxpayers many millions which will have to be paid in subsidies to finance the proposed scheme.

IT IS evident that the proposed federal health insurance scheme could not be put into effect at once, even if the Dominion Parliament passed the necessary legislation to do so. There are several reasons why the federal program could not come into operation for a period of four or five years, as pointed out recently by Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare, in the House of Commons. First, as noted, there is not now available the necessary hospital accommodation, nor the required number of doctors, nor are the doctors in the right places. Another reason is that the government would not have the administrative skills and experience necessary to introduce the plan all at once on a nation-wide basis.

Under the proposals made to the Provinces by the Dominion Government, provision is made for loans of money at cost or slightly over cost to the Provinces or through the Provinces to municipalities and other authorities for the establishment of hospitals. As to whether this meant that there is no thought on the part of the federal government of launching into a program of free hospitalization throughout Canada, the Minister pointed out that the proposals put before the Provinces include a nation-wide system of health insurance which would provide complete free hospitalization for every Canadian man, woman and child in every part of Canada.

Basic Grant

These proposals, he pointed out, provide for a basic grant by the federal government of one-fifth of the estimated cost of the services specified in the proposals, and an additional one half of the actual cost, within certain specified limits, the costs to be revised every three years. The federal contribution, he said, would be roughly sixty per cent of the cost of providing these services. That is, federal taxpayers would be called upon to pay sixty per cent of the cost.

Under the present proposals, the Provinces may establish these services in stages either with respect to the different services or with respect to different areas. The Minister said that the provisions respecting these services are very flexible, and are designed to meet the criticism of the health bill that was made before the social security committee of the House of Commons which met in 1943 and 1944. The present proposals, he stated, are now under active consideration by the Provinces, and that if they are accepted we would have after a term of ten years a system of free hospitalization for every Canadian in every part of Canada.

Some of the difficulties of putting such a scheme into effect were pointed out by Mr. W. G. Blair, M.P. for Lanark, Ont., who said it would be impossible to put it into effect because of the shortage of hospital beds in Canada. He went on to point out that there is a shortage in the case of general hospitals and in the case of hospitals for the chronically ill; that there is a shortage of beds everywhere and whole areas without any accommodation; and that there are whole Provinces without convalescent hospitals; in fact, he believed there are only two in the whole of Canada.

Serious Shortage

Further, he said that there is a definite shortage of tuberculosis sanataria and a shortage of mental hospitals. He believed that in Ontario there are something like 5,000 waiting cases. One might say, he added, that the present number of beds in use is 101,000 while the total present need is 143,000, and the total estimated need in the next ten years is 161,000. He also said that apart from the types of hospitals mentioned, there are only fifteen isolation hospitals in Canada.

Asked by Dr. Blair if it was his purpose to increase the grants for the buildings of hospitals to meet this shortage, the Minister replied that the proposals of the Dominion government are designed to put the Provinces in a position where they can discharge their responsibilities, and that no doubt the Provinces in considering these proposals will have in mind the need of additional capital equipment, including hospitals, and that they will make up their minds whether the proposals are adequate or not.

With regard to when the present proposals could be put into effect, the Minister said that from discussions with experts in this field he had reached the conclusion that if the program is proceeded with, the best that could hope to be achieved would be to have it in operation in four or five years. He said he knew that most Provinces are planning to do a good deal of hospital construction during that period just as soon as materials and labor become available.

Consultant Service

In this connection, he added that it is aimed to have in his Department a consultant architect on hospitals; that the position has been advertised; that it brings with it a good salary; and that it is hoped to attract a very high type of architect and equip him with a knowledge of hospital planning and construction throughout the world. He would be available to consult with the Provinces, the municipalities and other local agencies, but would not draw the plans, as their own architects would do that, but he could offer skilled consultant services and submit typical plans, specifications and the like.

Asked how under the federal plan it is proposed to achieve a common standard of hospital treatment throughout the various Provinces, as some Provinces are much ahead of others in the matter of public health, and whether the federal Department of Health would exercise some supervision to achieve a common standard for the whole country, the Minister said it would remain to be worked out with the Provinces if an agreement is arrived at.

He also pointed out that the draft bill which was attached to the report of the committee of the House of Commons on social security in 1944 provided for an advisory council at the federal level and for the committees in each Province which would work out just the kind of co-operation the hon. member who asked the question had in mind. He believed it would be easy to work out, in co-operation, common standards and objectives.

It is recognized, he said, that all Provinces could not go at the same pace, as the needs of some Provinces are quite different from those of other Provinces, and it would be necessary to institute certain services in some of the Provinces to fill urgent needs. whereas other Provinces already have such services, and their requirements would be for other types of service. But the objective, he said, would be to achieve a nation-wide high standard of medical services for everyone within the shortest possible time.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to know whether the death rate among insured lives in Canada has shown any material increase during the war years. Are any reliable stastistics available which show what the rate was in the war period and in the years immediately before the war?

—J. E. W., Hamilton, Ont.

Such stastistics are published in the detailed reports of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. The latest year for which such information is available is 1943, when the death rate among lives insured in Canada by all companies and fraternal benefit societies operating under Dominion registry was 7.4 per 1,000. In 1942 the rate was 7.1; in 1941, 7.1; in 1940, 6.9; and in 1939, 6.7. In 1938 the rate was 6.7, and in 1937, 7.1 per 1,000. The death rate for each year is taken as the ratio of the number of policies terminated by death to the mean number of policies in force plus one-half the number terminated by death. It is believed that the ratios so obtained represent the rate of mortality of insured lives in Canada as accurately as can be obtained from the returns filed with the Insurance Department.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that in the settlement of a death claim under a life insurance policy where it is found that the age of the policyholder had been understated in the application for the policy, the amount payable is reduced to the amount which the premium stated in the policy would have purchased at the correct age. Can you inform me what the law is with respect to a case in which the age had been overstated? Is the amount payable increased proportionately?

—F. D. H., Windsor, Ont.

Under the Ontario Insurance Act, where the age of the insured is overstated and the policy does not provide that in that event the amount payable is to be increased, the insurance company is required to repay the amount by which the premium paid exceeds the premium which would have been payable in respect of the correct age. But if the policy so provides, the money payable is to be increased to the amount which would have been payable in respect of the premium stated in the policy at the correct age according to the tables of rates of premium of the insurance company in force at the time of the issue of the policy.

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FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31st, 1944
ASSETS $14,681,290
LIABILITIES To the Public $9,002,470
CAPITAL $1,400,000
SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL $4,278,820
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION $142,378,067

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HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 19)

results, T. Koulomzine, consulting engineer, states, confirm the ore making possibilities of the volcanic sediments band between the Cadillac shear and iron formation. The bulk of the ore produced at the Central and Pandora properties comes from this belt, which has never been systematically explored at the Wood.

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Canada's veteran Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, Dr. Charles Camsell, noted authority on the Northwest Territories, has been signally honored. He has been awarded the R. B. Bennett Empire Prize of 100 guineas for his paper entitled "Canada's New North." The paper was read to the Royal Society of Arts last April by Capt. W. M. Gilchrist. This is the first award of the prize which Viscount Bennett, former Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, instituted in the form of a trust last year with the suggestion that it go each second or third year to the most outstanding contribution from the Dominions, India, Burma and the colonies, to the promotion of arts, agriculture, industries and commerce of the Empire during each intervening period.

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With the manpower situation improving Preston East Dome now has its milling rate up to 650 tons daily, the best so far this year. With additional labor it is expected 700 tons a day, the best average for 1944, will be improved. Some delay in getting development fully underway on the new levels is being experienced due to delays in delivery of a new hoist, expected last July but it will now likely be February before it arrives at the property. While ore developments have recently been limited, extensions of known orebodies have largely made up for ore mined.

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Since the recent mention in this column of plans to bring Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines into production the latter part of 1947 or early 1948, the board of directors decided to take immediate steps to secure hydro-electric power. Authorization was given for the purpose of equipment for the construction of the dam on the Snare River. In order to accelerate this development, equipment will be shipped by winter tractor transportation. It is hoped to have the hydro-electric power available when milling commences and operating costs are expected to be substantially lower than if a diesel power plant was used.

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Heavy staking is reported in the Little Stull Lake area on the Ontario-Manitoba boundary. The interest developed as a result of the Ken Bay gold finds and, despite transportation difficulties, more than 200 claims are said to have been recorded. Pioneer Gold Mines has staked a group of claims to the south and adjoining the Ken Bay property. Others in the district include Coniagas Mines and Mainbreak Gold Mines. Diamond drilling is now underway on the original find on the Ken Bay property where assays of about $13.50 were secured on sampling over a width of 20 feet.

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McCuaig Red Lake Gold Mines has completed arrangements with McKenzie Red Lake to have a crosscut driven from the latter's 1,250-foot level, running a distance of 1,000 feet to the northwest to the McCuaig property. The crosscut will be driven from that portion of the McKenzie property known as the northeast section of the mine, where recent development work has opened good ore. It is proposed once the crosscut is completed to drive short stub-drifts to the McCuaig-McKenzie boundary, from which underground drilling will be carried out to determine the downward extension of the McKenzie vein system. The McCuaig property adjoins the McKenzie on the north and northwest, and recent drilling on this ground indicated cherty-quartz carbonate bodies, in the same strike as the Cochenour orebearing carbonate zones.

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Finances for development of Porcupine Peninsular are being supplied by Anglo-Huronian Limited, and this property lies west of Goldhawk. Its history dates back to the early days of Porcupine. To investigate the depth possibilities here a production size winze is to be sunk from the 425-foot level to 1,125-foot depth and a program of laterial exploration carried out on the two bottom horizons. If ore is found and a profitable operation indicated then the winze can be raised through to surface as a permanent shaft. It is estimated about 1,500,000 tons of $3.75 ore is developed to a depth of about 425 feet. The higher grade ore was mined out by former operators, and it is now hoped there will be a repetition of upper level conditions at depth.

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An extensive diamond drilling program on the Aquarius Porcupine Gold Mines property in the East Night Hawk Lake section, has outlined a carbonate zone over a length of 5,000 feet, and mining equipment, compressor, hoist, etc., have been ordered for delivery next spring. Five of the drill holes showed visible gold and while values were found to occur erratically it is believed the only way to deal with this type of ore deposit is to go underground and commence actual operations. The opening will be three compartment and go to a depth of 600 feet. As determined to date the zone varies in width from 60 to 500 feet with the gold occurring in a free state in numerous narrow quartz stringer and fractures. Continuous low values in gold have been encountered over widths up to 150 feet, while sections cut in some places in the zone give high values over narrow widths.

VICE-PRESIDENT

S. C. McEVENUE whose appointment as a vice-president of the Canada Life Assurance Company is announced. Mr. McEvenue will retain his former responsibilities as general manager and as a director of the Company.

Charles Dickens,

after visiting Quebec over one hundred years ago, said—

"It is a place not to be forgotten or mixed up in the mind with other places."

from "American Notes" 1842.

- Still true to-day is Dickens's observation . . . Quebec has many characteristics to distinguish it from other places . . but first and foremost it is the very cradle of French Canadian traditions.
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Radar Revolutionary In Peace as in War

By EDWARD NORFOLK

The postwar value of radar will be as inestimable as its wartime achievements for radar equipment will add a large degree of safety to all types of travel. The crippling of time schedules by the old danger of fog will be eliminated, although for civil aviation the problem of landing safely in fog remains to be finally overcome; at the moment a pilot can be guided to within about 40 feet of a runway.

It seems that the bat could have taught us all about radar years ago for radar's method of sending out high frequency waves which are echoed back when they hit a solid object is exactly the same as that of the bat in night flying.

RADIOLOCATORS have been turning their beams on to birds. Recently a flock of grey geese was followed for a period long enough for them to cover 57 miles. The experiment proved they travelled at 35 m.p.h.

The very fact that so comparatively small an object as a goose can be tracked down in this way proves the remarkable pitch to which radar has been brought. It is an augury of the uses to which radar is likely to be put in the near future. That it will have profound influence on travel by land and sea is certain. Indeed, radar may prove one of the deciding factors in the development of the Hudson Bay wheat route; experts declare that the fog danger can be completely eliminated by the use of radar.

A notable instance of its use in this respect was seen when Mr. Churchill was returning in the "Renown" from the Atlantic Charter meeting with President Roosevelt. The ship ran into impenetrable fog. Before the war it would have forced the battleship almost to a standstill. But because she was equipped with radar she could sense any ship or other object—during the ice season in the North Atlantic this could very well be an iceberg such as the one which sank the Titanic. The "Renown" kept her course at 27 knots and not a minute was lost.

A year ago, navigated by radar alone, supply ships were threading their way up the narrow tide-swept and tortuous channels of the Scheldt in fog that limited vision to 5 yards. By its aid accuracy in navigation is achieved that was almost impossible before ships were equipped with it, and landings have been guided within 10 yards by radar and radar beams.

Civil Aviation

Again, the experience gained during the war is going to have a revolutionary effect on safety and navigation in civil aviation when this is fully restored. By ordinary navigation a bomber could be got within a mile or two of its target. This alone, it is evident, was insufficient to ensure a successful raid. Radar beams were used to guide the machines dead on to the scene of attack. The pilot flew down the beam, and the fact that this was only 15 to 17 yards wide at 200 or more miles from the control stations at base illustrates the astonishing accuracy of this means of remote control.

Equipped with this device civil air line pilots will be able to navigate their machines safely through fog. Their destination aerodrome, or the next landing ground, will be able to send out a guiding beam. While on course a pilot will hear a continuous note in his earphones. If he deviates to right or left he will hear dots or dashes.

In the same way, too, as radar warns a ship of what is ahead, so a pilot of a plane can be warned of anything in his path. Such crashes as the one a short time ago in which a machine flew into a New York skyscraper, and others in which planes have crashed into mountains, will become things of the past.

One problem which remains to be overcome is that of landing safely in fog. A solution is on the way. At the moment a pilot can be guided to within about 40 feet of a runway. This last lap remains to be conquered.

Another development which seems likely to have peacetime uses is that of radar mark buoys. These were used during the war to aid landings. A buoy was dropped in a predetermined position and for 12 hours it sent out radar signals automatically.

Radar is probably the most valuable scientific device perfected during the war, but the bat knew all about it 60,000,000 years back. Bats are thought to have lived that long back, and they use their own particular brand of radar for their wonderful feats of flying.

Everybody knows a bat can fly with astonishing precision even in the gloom. It has been proved that it can repeat these achievements when blindfolded. When its ears are plugged, however, there is a different tale, and also when its mouth is plugged. Scientists, using delicate instruments, proved a bat's uncanny powers of flying and avoiding obstacles in its path are due to its uttering and hearing sounds made by itself, but inaudible to human ears. Deprived of these aids it was "blind".

Radar works in exactly the same way, by sending out high frequency waves which, when they hit a solid object, are echoed back. The delicate controls of the apparatus place the object with amazing accuracy. A bat's senses work in precisely the same way.

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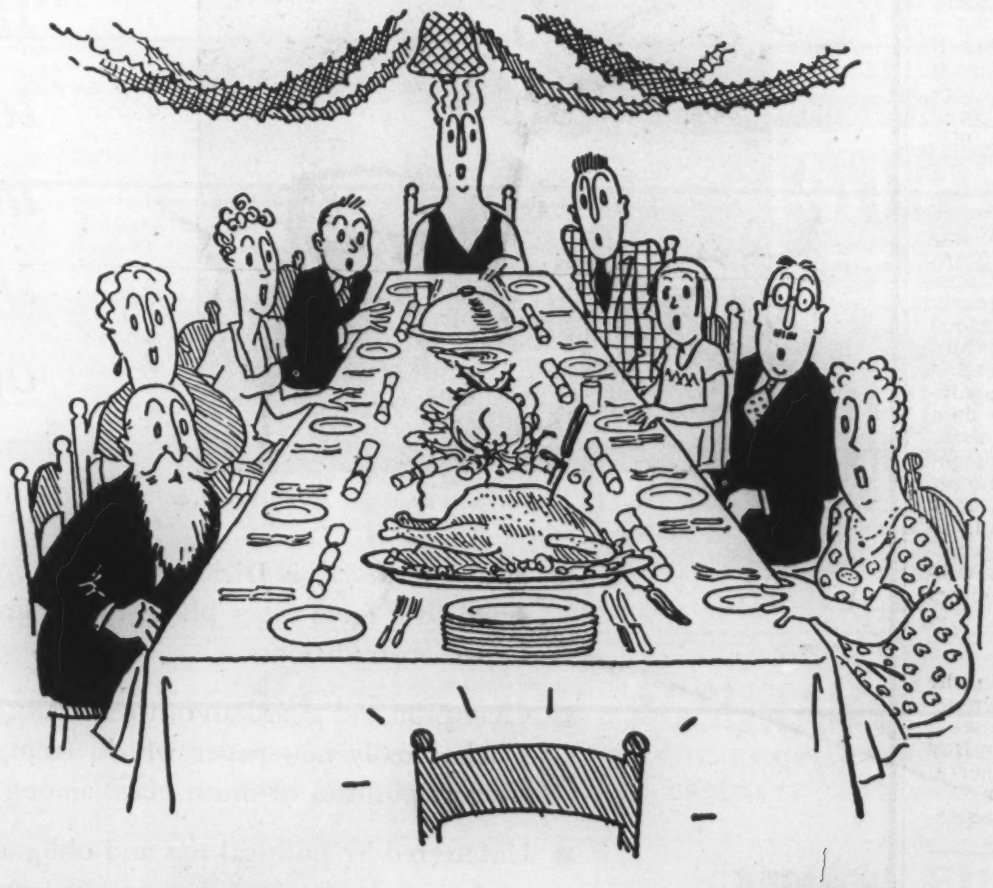

CLEARING OUT

The Spare Room!

The spirit of Christmas is with us and a happier one than we have had for six years. Yet, many of the men who made this newly found happiness possible, have no place in which to enjoy it.

These veterans gave us "Peace on Earth". Let us show "Good Will to Men" by clearing out our spare rooms and renting them to returned men. Remember, five months tenancy will help many, many veterans through the winter months.

Make it a really *Happy* New Year by renting your spare room to a veteran.

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